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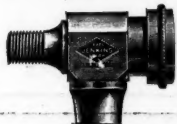
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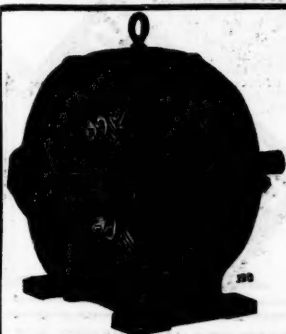
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The Naval Historical Society, to whose formation we have heretofore alluded, has now been incorporated, with the following as trustees, managers and charter members: Mr. James Barnes, Capt. John S. Barnes, president, Col. W. C. Church, Mr. Loyall Farragut, Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich, U.S.N., Comdr. John Hood, U.S.N., Mr. J. Forsyth Meigs, Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., Mr. R. W. Neeser, Fellow of Yale College, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Col. R. M. Thompson. For the present the society has no vice president and the secretary discharges the duty of treasurer. The certificate of incorporation specifies that "the particular business and object of such society shall be to discover, procure and preserve by publication and otherwise whatever may relate to naval history, science and art and the surroundings and experience of seamen in general and those of the United States in particular, and to acquire, establish or maintain in the city and county of New York, or elsewhere, for the use of ourselves and others, a house or rooms having a library, reading room and such other appurtenances and belongings as may be desired." There is good reason to believe that the society will be asked as a guest to occupy commodious quarters under the roof of a hospitable allied society until such time as it can secure suitable accommodations of its own. The annual membership fee is \$5; life membership \$100. The giver of \$1,000 to the funds of the society will be termed a patron; the giver of \$5,000 or more a benefactor. Special gifts may be received. The board of managers, in acknowledgment, may, at its discretion, characterize the givers as patrons or benefactors, with the full rights of membership. Benefactors shall have the right to dispose of their membership by gift or bequest. By kind permission of the Secretary of the Navy, a meeting of members of the society residing in or near Washington will be held in the library of the Navy Department at 4:30 p.m., March 21 next, to which all persons are cordially invited who are interested in the objects for which the society is founded. For the present, all persons desirous of joining the society on such of the terms mentioned as they may indicate will be welcomed. The question of elections to membership may be taken up later if found advantageous. The address of the secretary and treasurer is Robert Wilder Neeser, 1076 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn. Among those who have signified their intention to become members of the society, besides those named above, are Rear Admirals A. S. Barker, F. E. Chadwick, C. H. Davis, F. Hanford, S. B. Luce, N. Ludlow and C. H. Stockton, U.S.N., Capt. Daniel Delehanty, U.S.N., Capt. H. O. Dunn, U.S.N., Comdr. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N., Mr. John F. Meigs, Mr. William Agnew Paton, Mr. Elmslie M. Gillet, Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mr. Robert S. Sloan, Mr. Charles W. Stewart and Mr. Perry P. Williams.

Very commendable and worthy the widest imitation by other commercial bodies is the action of the Board of Trade of New Orleans in sending out appeals for the restoration of the American merchant marine. We have received a well worded presentation of the claims of the Humphrey bill, which has been approved by the Progressive Union and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, two of the leading business men's associations of the South. It is pointed out in this circular that the passage of the bill would mean the building of twenty to forty mammoth ships of the most modern type, of which none is now carrying the Stars and Stripes. These ships would cost from one to two million dollars each, and eighty per cent. of this expenditure must go for American labor. These ships would be subject to naval inspection

in American shipyards, and be immediately available as naval auxiliaries in time of necessity. One of the features of the bill in question is especially praised—the provision that the Postmaster General must not expend more than the net revenue derived from the operation of the bill; in other words, giving back to the sea what the sea earns. In 1891, when the present Ocean Mail Act was passed, it was predicted by those who opposed it that it would be a great drain upon our national treasury, but the last report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General shows that the Government draws a net revenue from it each year, the amount in 1909 reaching \$3,486,086.26. That bill, however, provided for only a few little lines to the Caribbean Sea ports and four boats that draw mail pay in the fleet of the International Mercantile Marine, and we have no vessels on the routes to South America, to the Philippines, the Orient and Australasia and many other ports. Mr. John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics, is not in favor of a general ship subsidy, but believes that ships carrying the U.S. mail and the U.S. flag should receive greater financial recognition than at present. When he was U.S. Minister to the Argentine Republic he was chagrined to see more Argentine business men, buyers, sellers, travelers and tourists going to Europe in one week on the fast European steamers than went to the U.S. in a whole year on the slower boats running to New York. Great trade relations, he holds, cannot be built up with poor mail facilities.

The Chronicle, of Vallejo, Cal., is wondering what will become of the Mare Island Navy Yard if the plan to take repair work away from navy yards is carried out, and it asks how the officers at Mare Island are to maintain an efficient organization under these conditions. It says that, as under the new cost-keeping system the cost of work has to bear all overhead charges, including insurance, etc., the yard should have a chance to adjust itself to the new conditions before being required to compete with the private shipyards, where they have longer hours, lower wages, no leave and holidays and no disability payments. The New Orleans Picayune, discussing a similar phase of navy yard work, says that the celerity with which battleships are built in American shipyards to-day, compared with the rate of construction a few years ago, has been due to the policy of constructing one or more capital ships in navy yards. When all work was given to contractors it believes the latter neglected government work in favor of private contracts, with the result that "our ships were practically obsolete before they were put in commission." The policy of navy yard construction of battleships should be adhered to, in its opinion, "even if such public construction costs a trifle more than at private contract. Every first class naval Power insists upon building a percentage of its ships at its own dockyards." The Picayune hopes that "the opposition of naval officials to the navy yard construction of large ships, owing partly to the larger cost and partly to the trouble and annoyance to officers, will not have any weight in influencing Congress in authorizing new ships." By keeping one large vessel always in process of construction at each of the greater navy yards, "contractors would be stimulated to do their best." There are frequent references in the press to the increased cost of battleship construction by navy yards, but builders of government ships deny that the cost is greater. There are certain features of the building of ships by contract that are not generally understood by the public and that do not figure in the aggregate cost, though known to naval constructors. Unless yards are tested under fair conditions, a correct estimate cannot be arrived at. To take all work away from a navy yard for months at a time and then throw at it a Dreadnought battleship is to ask it to produce results under most serious handicaps. A more satisfactory way would be to see how the two types of yard compare when the government type has been kept busy for, say, ten years on the building of warships without any breaks compelling the scattering of the force of workmen.

Mr. Edwin Ginn, of Boston, appears to be patterning himself on the Chanticleer of Rostand's play, who imagined that the sun rose because he crowed, or, at least, after the tailors of Tooley street, who spoke in the name of the people of England. Referring to the business men in their relation to naval expansion, Mr. Ginn says: "We are pretty unanimous against this vast and continually increasing expenditure." As to Mr. Ginn's unanimity there can be no doubt, but he may perhaps be disposed to question his infallibility if he will recall the fact that in his earlier days of active business he refused to publish a work attacking American slavery, written by Mrs. Nina Moore Tiffany, of St. Paul, Minn., author of "Pilgrims and Puritans," lest "it injure in the Southern states the sale of the firm's publication"; that is, the firm of Ginn and Company. It is strange how largely the scruples of even a Boston merchant are affected by his interests, as are those of the sainted Carnegie, who refrained from opening his crusade against battleships until he had ceased to sell to the Government steel for their construction.

If Major John K. Cree, C.A.C., U.S.A., had his way there would be no more detailing of Regular Army officers for duty with state troops as instructors. In the practice he sees what virtually amounts to giving crutches to those who should be made to walk alone; to keeping the

state officers in a state of pupillage, and to discouraging that desire to learn by themselves which is essential to the making of good officers. Writing of these details to the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, Major Cree calls them "extremely inadvisable." The officers of the Militia, he holds, should be the instructors of their own troops, and should, by the study of authorized text-books and manuals, fit themselves for the duty. In his opinion the greater part of their inability to act as instructors comes from their indifference or unwillingness to fit themselves, by study and work, for the duty. If officers of the Regular Army are detailed with the state troops he believes it should not be as instructors, but as administrators, who would instigate a system of instruction and then receive the authority to compel the National Guard officers to follow it. "The National Guard officers will never learn," he says, "by watching Regular Army officers do the instructing. They must be made to stand on their own feet."

In connection with this we give the opinion of Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., who says that, after experience with the Militia of several states, he believes nothing would do so much to bring about uniform and thorough instruction as the detailing of an officer, either a captain or a major of the active list of the Army, for duty as inspector and instructor for each number of Militia about the equivalent of a brigade. Such Army officer, he thinks, would get the quickest and largest returns if, instead of trying to teach the men himself, he should concentrate his endeavors upon making the National Guard officer capable of teaching them. The principal duty of Militia officers is to teach their men, and the principal duty of the Army officer, detailed to the National Guard, should be to teach the Militia officers. In other words, he must conduct a normal school—a school of teachers. Taking the case of Louisiana, to which he was last assigned, Colonel Foote goes so far as to recommend that the Army officer detailed to that Militia remain continuously on duty as inspector and instructor. He could make the rounds of the state, instructing, inspecting and mustering every organization once every quarter. This detail, which the state authorities are very desirous of having made, would do more, according to his view, to better the Guard of that state than any other provision entailing an equal expense.

We are glad to learn that the proposition to reduce the allowance of the Militia of Virginia by the state Legislature from \$55,000 to about \$39,000, will fail, as there are enough level-headed men in the Legislature to realize that such a reduction would be the height of folly. Even \$55,000 is much behind what is needed for the proper support of the state troops, now that they must meet the demand of the new Militia law, with its increased responsibilities to officers and men. It is impossible to maintain troops in a serviceable condition, ready for emergency, without the necessary appropriation, and the sooner the state realizes this fact the better. If the National Guard is worth keeping at all it is worth being kept well, and those opposed to making it possible to maintain troops ready at all times to perform any duty required are unpatriotic and enemies to their country.

In regard to our use of Magdalena Bay for a target practice ground for the Pacific Fleet, erroneous and misleading statements were circulated for campaign purposes in Mexico, resulting in a report being printed in this country to the effect that the Mexican government had refused to accord this Government the customary privilege. The fact of the matter is that no such refusal has been made, for Mexico has always been most courteous in this regard. As long ago as 1906 permission was first granted to the United States to use Magdalena Bay for one month for target practice, and the courtesy has been extended each year since, this country conforming, of course, to such provisions as Mexico deemed necessary to insure the safety of her citizens.

The latitude allowed officers of the U.S. Army in the presentation of their views on professional subjects through the various Service journals, and the refreshing fact that in so many cases the rank and name of each writer is appended to the article, lead the United Service Gazette, London, to deplore the state of fear that seems to possess the British officer-scribe that his nom de plume even cannot protect him from the stern criticism of the War Office. The Gazette thinks the British army regulations are perhaps too Draconian in this respect and do much to stifle originality of thought and fertility of conception. Provided they are free from comment, articles on technical subjects might do much to assist military administration.

"Canada does not like the possibility of having the United States to the north as well as the south," says the United Service Gazette, of London. "Sir Richard Cartwright, the government leader in the Senate, replying to a question, said the government was keeping in view the importance in certain contingencies of asserting jurisdiction in the Arctic regions to the north of Canada. Two expeditions had been despatched, and a third was about to start. Three permanent posts had been established, and the appointment of an Arctic superintendent was under consideration. It suggests a cold death rather than a warm berth."



The correspondence school appeals to Capt. William D. Marrow, C.A.C., North Carolina, who believes such instruction would go far to solve the problem of educating the officers of the Coast Artillery Reserve of the several states. Asserting that the three methods now possible, those of attendance at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, instruction in the armory and annually at joint exercises, and occasional visits to a garrisoned fort, do not give the training necessary, Captain Marrow proceeds to explain his correspondence school plan. The C.O. of each Reserve C.A.C. or separate company, or an officer detailed as instructor of the corps or company, would take the same course as is pursued by the student officers at the C.A. School. When the papers of instruction are received they would be copied and sent to each officer of the corps or company, and when returned would be sent to the school for remarks and criticisms. Certificates of proficiency would be given and schedules of work accomplished would be filed. All this would require, he says, but little time on the part of the school instructors or an officer detailed for this purpose at the post, and only from two to four hours a week of the Reserve Artillery officer's time. To the objection that the course in high explosives or the advanced course could not be studied by such a method the answer is made by the essayist, who presents his views in the current Artillery Journal, that those branches are technical to a large extent and are not greatly needed, while instruction in artillery and gun defense is needed if officers would be at all efficient. This can be accomplished by correspondence, at least sufficiently to provide much greater knowledge than could otherwise be gained under present conditions. Under a G.O. or circular N.G. officers could visit garrisoned forts for instruction. Captain Marrow is certain N.G. officers would take advantage of such opportunity as he outlines to increase their knowledge; anyway, he asks why an experiment of a correspondence school and actual duty, with one or two Artillery Reserve officers, cannot be made. To see what he could learn by such a visit to a fort, he obtained a letter from Adjutant Gen. J. F. Armfield, N.C.N.G., to the C.O. at Fort Monroe in August last. Lieut. Col. Clarence P. Townsley, U.S.A., commanding, directed all officers and non-coms. to give Captain Marrow every facility for inspection of armaments, position-finding service, power, light and communications. For fifteen days this officer was at the fort and was kept busy, following a schedule he had carefully drawn up, touching instruction desired under these heads: Stations, guns and carriages, mortars, mines and Artillery engineering. He found that, without exception, every officer with whom he came in contact cordially gave any assistance requested. The information he acquired was invaluable to him in making all theoretical and technical study clearer. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 25, 1909, page 477, can be found a statement as to the desire of the War Department to encourage the establishment by the states of correspondence schools for officers of the National Guard, the subjects and methods of treatment to conform to those in vogue at the Regular Service schools. Captain Marrow's plan would add the instruction obtainable by individual visits of officers to the forts, but already the adjutants general of the states have been notified by the Department that state officers will be welcome at the schools for officers at Army posts.

The dense ignorance of the people of the United States sixty years ago as to the great continent of South America could not be better shown than by the letter of instruction of the Secretary of the Navy to Lieuts. William Lewis Herndon and Lardner Gibbon, U.S.N., in 1851, respecting the exploration of the valley of the Amazon, etc., by crossing the Andes from the coast of Peru. Two young men, authorized "to employ a cook, servant and interpreter," with only \$5,000 in funds, were ordered "to explore a territory greater in extent than the whole United States" and to report upon its physical characteristics, etc. This was an undertaking which even Stanley might have declined, though backed with unlimited funds. The two young officers decided to take separate routes in the hope of being able to cover more territory. In the March Bulletin of the American Republics is an appreciation, accompanied by an excellent portrait, of the explorations made by Lieutenant Gibbon, who on this trip traveled two thousand miles in a canoe. The Government published a book written and illustrated by him. Lieutenant Gibbon died on Jan. 10 last at his home in Holmesburg, Pa., at the age of eighty-nine years. He was appointed a midshipman in 1837, and resigned his commission in 1857. In the Civil War, though born in Philadelphia, he served in the Navy of the Confederacy. The same issue of the Bulletin contains an illustrated description of Mexico's Military Training School, by José Romero. This school was established by act of Congress in 1904, and has for its object the training of subordinate officers for the infantry, cavalry and artillery service. The cadets live in the school, and go out on Sundays and holidays or by permission of the commandant. Infantry cadets have a special six-month course in horsemanship, and mounted cadets are instructed in this branch during the entire period of the three six-month terms. In pictures of wall scaling we find that two cadets hold a rifle horizontally between them as a support with which to raise a companion to the top of the wall. The present budget provides \$174,551.35, Mexican money, for the use of the institution. One picture shows a cadet company on a practice march, carrying complete service equipment. During these exercises the prospective officers undergo the hardships endured by the private soldier. The cadets continually are practiced in exercises simulating actual warfare.

A new type of war vessel, provided for by Congress in the Naval Appropriation Act of last year, is to be officially tested by the U.S. Government at Boston. It is known as the subsurface torpedoboot, and is designed to be immune from the small gun fire now relied upon as a protection against ordinary torpedoboots. It consists of a submarine hull, which contains all the machinery and torpedo armament, suspended from an unsinkable surface hull, divided into compartments packed with cellulose. The boat has had a preliminary trial. Tams, Lemoine and Crane, the consulting architects, report that it easily made 18 knots an hour, thus exceeding the required speed by two knots. Six tons is the weight of the vessel, and its length is forty-six feet. The price which the Government has agreed to pay is \$22,500. The small subsurface boats can be used either for coast defense or they can be carried on board of the larger vessels in an armored

fleet. The hull in looks is not unlike the bulb keel carried on some of the crack sailing craft for racing. In the submarine hull is an eight cylinder gasoline engine, of 150 horsepower. The explosive charge carried is 1,000 pounds of gun cotton. A heavily armored conning tower on the surface hull, communicating with the submarine hull, enables the navigator to direct and control the boat's movements. Only two men are required on board. It is estimated that a fleet of fifty of these subsurface torpedoboots will cost about as much as two or three destroyers or submarines. The subsurface boat is to be operated in one of two ways. Either it may be steered within short torpedo range and aimed at its objective, the crew leaving it in lifeboats or bnoys, or it may be fitted with a submerged bow torpedo tube, to discharge the ordinary 18-inch torpedo. The total government appropriation for boats of this type is \$445,000. When the first is approved the Navy Department is authorized to contract for two others, one more of the same size and one larger and faster. The inventor of the new war vessel is Clarence L. Burger, who received the degree of civil engineer from Princeton in 1885.

The honor, if such it be, of firing the opening shot of the Civil War is commemorated on a shaft in a family burying ground near Easley, S.C., on which is written: "William Mauldin, born July 18, 1843; and died Nov. 18, 1873. He fired the first shot at Sumter that opened the Civil War." Close investigation has been made of Mauldin's record and of the claim that he fired the first shot. William Mauldin, then only eighteen years old, joined the ranks, and was in the fort when Beauregard ordered the attack. It is claimed he fired the first shot, and the claim is substantiated by many who were with him in the fort. Mauldin served later under Longstreet, and fought in the battles of Seven Pines, Seven Days' Battles, Petersburg and around Chattanooga. Credit to another Confederate is given by Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, in his recently published book, "Three Rivers" (James, Potomac and Hudson). He says that Edward Ruffin, who was born at Jordan's light-house, opposite Harrison's Landing, James River, fired the first shot at Fort Sumter, and it was General Farley to whom fell the lot of firing the first counter shot in the siege of Charleston, July 10, 1863. He was then in command of Battery B, 1st U.S. Artillery. By a singular coincidence, General Farley's father, then a lieutenant of Artillery, in 1832 commanded the very same battery in Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, and under President Andrew Jackson's orders had his red-hot shot battery in readiness to fire on Charleston when the President should so determine. This was when South Carolina, during the nullification troubles, threatened to secede. Similarly prompt measures in 1861 might have averted the Civil War, for the attack on Sumter was the means of bringing the doubting states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas into the Confederacy. Jackson was so resolved to nip the secession in the bud that he even threatened to hang Calhoun, then Vice President of the United States, for talking sedition.

In a speech in the U.S. Senate Feb. 24, 1910, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew said of the Hawaiian Islands: "The strategic value of the islands is admitted by the military and naval experts of all countries. Pearl Harbor in Hawaii is of incalculable value. It will accommodate our whole Navy. It is reached by a long and deep channel which can be easily fortified. On its shores can be built shipyards, coal yards, and all the equipment of a first class, up-to-date naval station. The possession of the Hawaiian Islands and the utilization of Pearl Harbor give to the United States for war, for peace and for commerce the command of the Pacific Ocean. There are eight inhabited and several uninhabited islands, extending in single file about 400 miles. Their total area is 6,449 square miles. At the time of the annexation the population of Hawaii was 154,000. It is now 200,000. The population at that time consisted of 37,635 Hawaiians and part Hawaiians, 61,115 Japanese, 25,762 Chinese, 15,675 Portuguese, 7,283 Americans and Hawaiian born foreigners, 1,730 British, 1,154 Germans, 410 Norwegians, 2,584 other foreigners, and 653 Polynesians. In the relative proportions now the Hawaiians and part Hawaiians remain about the same, others have gained moderately, but the Japanese have increased from 61,000 to about 80,000."

A Portland (Me.) paper has been devoting much attention to a soldier at Fort McKinley who was sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days for larceny, the court being moved to impose a mild sentence on the plea that he was obliged to steal because the Government did not pay him enough to support his family. In a letter to the Portland Express Advertiser, "A Soldier's Wife" says: "I am a soldier's wife, and I wish to say if a soldier is steady he will find plenty of ways to earn extra money. My husband receives \$36 every month, and Uncle Sam provides him with clothes and food and a place to sleep when duty keeps him at the fort. He has nothing to buy for himself. Since we have been married we have not been in debt once and we have saved quite a sum of money. Soldiers as a rule are good to their wives and give them their money. Portland people have a wrong impression about soldiers and judge too quickly by appearances." In commenting on this, the editor says: "If the modest letter written in defense of her husband by the soldier's wife shall contribute somewhat to changing the sentiment of the people in their opinion of the soldiers, it will be more far-reaching and accomplish much more good than the little woman had any dream that it might do."

An injudicious reflection upon the stability of law and order in Cuba is contained in an article in the February Travel Magazine by Richard Barry, who seeks to be humorous at the expense of accuracy of statement. He says that the sugar guards are almost as numerous as the workers on the sugar plantations, an assertion that naturally gives rise to the belief that there is great danger from disaffected employees on the plantations. Mr. Barry evidently has overlooked the effect of the training of the Guardia Rural, a mounted police force, under the supervision of officers of the American Army. This force has developed so excellent a system of restraint and has been so efficacious in suppressing disorder of every kind that the danger that any plantation will be set on fire by some discontented workman has been greatly lessened. At the time the task of instructing this force of rural police was undertaken by officers of our

Army it was made plain that such a force, to be effective, needed military training of the highest order. That this advice was sound is shown by the effective service these guards have rendered.

A committee of graduates of Yale University has been engaged in preparing a list of Yale men who fell in the Civil War, miscalled by these Yale gentlemen "the war between the states," which it was not, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky being divided in their allegiance and the slave states of Maryland, Delaware and Missouri continuing in the Union. The list is made with a view to the erection of a suitable memorial. It appears as a supplement to the Yale Alumni Weekly of March 11, giving the names by year of graduation, from 1824 to 1867. On the Federal side there were 121 Yale men who died in battle of wounds, or of disease; on the Confederate side there were forty-nine. The list does not as yet claim complete accuracy, and it is hoped to perfect it by additional information received from graduates or others. In some cases the only authority for including a name is its appearance on Kingsley's Roll of Honor. A brief record of each man appears, and non-graduates are included.

Fort Worden, Wash., has a flourishing Non-commissioned Staff Officers' Club, which was organized Nov. 15, 1909, and now has twenty-seven members. "Our commanding officer, Colonel Whistler," writes a member of the club, "has given us a suitable room and helped us to fix it up." The officers and charter members of the club are: President, Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Hanson; vice president, Master Electrician Max Fetgentreff; secretary, Sergt. Major, j.g., Brutus C. Walton; treasurer, Chief Mus. Alvin Schier. Charter members: Sergt. Major, s.g., Edward McLarney, Electrician Sergt., 1st cl., Leon H. David, Ord. Sergt. Kilian Schmitt, Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Ingram, Ord. Sergt. Leon H. Chick, Master Gunner Otto Marshall, Electrician Sergt., 2d cl., Fred Shore, Electrician Sergt., 2d cl., John L. Nelson, Electrician Sergt., 2d cl., Robert Schlatter, Electrician Sergt., 2d cl., John R. Thompson, Chief Trumpeter Irwin B. Reeder. The idea of this club is an excellent one, which might well be followed at other posts.

A correspondent calls attention to the practice of an Army officer, whose name he mentions, in refusing reappointment to a non-commissioned officer who has been reduced to the ranks for drunkenness, at least during his existing term of enlistment. Our correspondent suggests that this should be made the rule in all cases, saying: "I think a non-commissioned officer should set an example for the rest of the men to follow in being sober and correct in conduct and doing his duty in every case. Where a soldier gets drunk he nearly always makes an ass of himself, and I think it wrong to allow any man to wear the chevrons of a non-commissioned officer after he has disgraced himself by appearing on the street drunk in uniform. I have seen cases where men have been reduced to the ranks three times for misdemeanors, and have finally been discharged as non-commissioned officers. If a good man who has been given his chance knew that it is his only opportunity to advance in that enlistment it would increase his estimate of this value of his office and be an additional inducement for him to behave himself."

The Military Service Institution of the United States offers two prizes for essays received prior to Jan. 1, 1911, as follows: (1) Gold medal, life membership and \$100 for best essay on "What measures should be adopted for effective prevention of unsanitary conditions in the early stages of volunteer camps in time of war." The members of the board of award selected are: Brig. Gen. W. M. Graham, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, Med. Corps, Lieut. Col. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engrs. (2) Silver medal, honorable mention and \$50 for best essay on "How far, in time of peace, should the authority of the United States be further extended over the Organized Militia of the various states and territories?" The members of the board of award selected are: Brig. Gen. T. J. Stewart, Adj. Gen. of Pa.; Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. B. Hotchkin, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. S. E. Smiley, Adj. Gen. D.C.M.

Efforts have been made before successive Congresses to secure the passage of measures authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy. Section 26 of the proposed Navy Personnel bill, published in our issue of March 12, page 807, would provide thirty dental surgeons for the Navy. In this connection we note that "The British Admiralty are so satisfied with the success of their appointment of a civilian dental surgeon for the naval service that it has been decided to increase the number of such surgeons. The present dental surgeon at Portsmouth is to retain his appointment, and two additional dental surgeons are to be appointed for duty. All new entries and men drafted for foreign service are to be examined by dental surgeons, and, if possible, men and boys on the home stations once a year."

Lieut. B. D. Foulis, U.S.A., made five successful flights in the Army's Wright aeroplane on the drill grounds at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 12, and in one of the flights broke the world's starting record, held by Glenn H. Curtiss. This was during the third flight, when Foulis got his aeroplane off in sixty-five feet. The best record flight heretofore has been ninety feet. In his first flight of the day Foulis was in the air 8 minutes 25 seconds, in the second flight 15 minutes 5 seconds, third flight 3 minutes 10 seconds, fourth flight 12 minutes, and fifth 16 minutes. Fairly good weather conditions prevailed. Foulis attained a maximum of sixty-five miles an hour, and kept his machine at an altitude of from 65 feet to 225 feet.

United States Senator C. A. Culberson, of Texas, whose father, Col. David B. Culberson, 18th Texas Inf., was a Confederate officer, recently sent a request to each surviving Confederate general except Major Gen. G. W. C. Lee, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, for his opinion as to who is entitled to rank as the greatest commander developed on the Southern side in that war. The vote resulted as follows: Robert E. Lee, 35; Stonewall Jackson, 4; Joseph E. Johnston, 2; J. E. B. Stuart, 1; P. G. T. Beauregard or Richard Taylor, 1; undecided, 1.



## THE FIRST FIELD ARMY.

One of the most important orders in connection with the National Guard ever issued by the War Department, and which is of equal importance to the Regular Army, is G.O. 35, dated Feb. 28, 1910, relating to the formation of the 1st Field Army, which appeared in our issue of March 12, page 813. It is the first pronounced step in the formulation of the military policy of the United States, and its materialization and realization are largely due to the work of Secretary of War Dickinson.

In accordance with the plan proposed by Secretary Dickinson, the country has been divided into eight parts, each with a central point for concentration. One of the eight parts has been already organized and will be known as the 1st Field Army. This includes the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.

Each command of the National Guard has been assigned to a place in one of the three divisions, and the Regular troops have been assigned according to the stations. Thus the regiment stationed at Fort Porter, Buffalo, will always be in the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the 1st Field Army as long as this order stands, no matter what regiment is stationed at Fort Porter.

Another departure is the designation of the cavalry, composed of the Regular and National Guard, as the "National Cavalry," and the field artillery as the "National Field Artillery," when composed of Regular and National Guard artillery combined.

A feature which will appeal to the soldiers, both Regulars and those of the National Guard who form the 1st Field Army, is the fact that they will have their own insignia, in the shape of a badge in the form of a shield, with their division numeral thereon. This will be worn on the left side of the campaign hat, or on the left breast, immediately above the line prescribed for other medals and badges. For division headquarters troops, and for cavalry and field artillery, the background for the division numeral will be red, white and blue; for troops of the first brigade it will be red; for those of the second brigade, white; and for those of the third brigade, blue.

Coupled with the organization of the 1st Field Army is the announcement of the assignment of the Coast Artillery companies of the National Guard to the stations where they will serve in time of war. Because of the difficulties in the way of target practice at certain forts the assignment is in some cases of a temporary character, but as far as possible the companies have been assigned to the batteries which they will handle or support if war should break out. On account of the present state of organization and instruction of the coast artillery reserves, it is considered best that they should be linked with the Regular companies as far as practicable. Under the order every coast artillery reserve company is assigned to some fort and battery, except the Texas Corps, the 6th and 7th Companies in California, and the 5th Company in the state of Washington.

The commanding general of the Department of the East will have general charge of the details of the 1st Field Army, and he will enter into such cordial relations with the military authorities of the states concerned as soon as practicable. An officer of the line will be specially detailed at the headquarters of the commanding general to assist him.

The establishment of the 1st Army Corps should be of untold value in avoiding the confusion which has characterized the mobilization of troops for war in the past, and the new order gives a complete and proper organization for military purposes.

## RESULTS OF GERMAN MILITARY EDUCATION.

We commend to the attention of those who condemn military education and military preparation the fact, to which we have heretofore often referred, that the German system of universal military training receives the approval not only of the educators of Germany, but of those of our own country who have had occasion and opportunity to study it, as, for example, President Butler, of Columbia University, and President Hadley, of Yale. In proof of this, we quote from an article on "Education in Germany," by Dr. Hadley, which appears in *The Youth's Companion* for Jan. 6. In this he says of the German system:

"Every man not physically disqualified must serve in the army or navy. If he is able to pass the final examination of a high school of the upper grade, he may take one year's training at his own expense for the purpose of becoming a reserve officer. If he is unable to afford the necessary time for a complete high school course, or has not been industrious and intelligent enough to pass the examinations at the end of it, he takes two or three years' training in barracks to fit him for service in the ranks.

"The first and most obvious effect is a great increase in the intensity of application in high schools. There is no dawdling of boys who complete the high school course because their parents want them to, or who neglect particular studies because they do not like them.

"If you can pass your final examination you have one year's service, during which you live at home, and which, in spite of its inevitable hardships, is less severe than the training which our football men undergo cheerfully every autumn. If you fail to pass the examination, you have at least two years in barracks, amid surroundings which are inevitably disagreeable and oppressive to the man who has been brought up in a comfortable home.

"The enforcement of the examination test as a means of avoiding two years of barracks makes it certain that the high schools of the country will be places for work, and that the universities and technical schools will have freshmen who know what hard work means.

"For those who do not pass the test—for the great bulk of the people who cannot afford the time and expense incident to a full high school course—the two years of military service teaches lessons which are of just as much importance in peace as in war. To begin with, they teach cleanliness and the elements of hygiene. Any one who visits the quarters in which the new recruits have just been housed will appreciate the need for these lessons and the vast opportunities of national improvement which they carry with them.

"In the next place, the years in barracks are a valuable means of physical training. They strengthen men where they are weak, they teach them to move efficiently instead of awkwardly, and put them, at the end of the two or three years of service, in a position to be more efficient at almost any kind of physical work than they were at the beginning.

"In the third place, the life in the barracks produces

habits of discipline and good order. This is specially important in a country like Germany, where school discipline is less good than school instruction. The German officers and under-officers are, as a rule, extremely well qualified disciplinarians.

"Of course, we hear of many isolated cases of brutality, and even of cruelty; but I am persuaded that these are comparatively rare exceptions, of a kind that must occur occasionally in a large organization. The general treatment of the German recruit, so far as I have observed it, is humane—much more so than it was thirty years ago. Considerations of ordinary prudence dictate that the average boy who comes homesick into barracks should be treated with rather more than the degree of consideration which the average boy gets in the average boarding-school under similar circumstances.

"The result of all these things is seen when we compare the German of to-day with the German of thirty years ago. His carriage is better, his efficiency as a laborer is better, his power of adapting himself to circumstances is better.

"Thirty years ago we were accustomed to pity the Germans for their system of compulsory military service. Two or three years of good working time were taken out of the life of every young man, in order to train him for the arts of war. During this period he not only earned nothing for himself, but he produced nothing for the nation. These evils induced some of the most ambitious men to emigrate; and they placed upon those who stayed at home the necessity of supporting hundreds of thousands of young men, and getting no industrial product in return.

"In 1860 most of the Germans regarded compulsory military service as a rather unnecessary evil. In 1870 they spoke of it as a necessary evil. In 1880 they said it was an evil which had a good deal of counterbalancing good. In 1890 many of them said that the good outweighed the evil. In 1900 the balance of opinion regarded it as a positive good, industrially as well as politically. To-day you will find it generally said that the military system, originally adopted as a disagreeable necessity, has become the central factor in German public education, and the main cause of Germany's industrial advance.

The majority of intelligent and patriotic Germans will to-day tell you that the German army gives the German nation habits of discipline, cleanliness and efficiency which it never before had; and that two years of withdrawal from active industry is a very cheap price to pay for a training which makes a man a more efficient worker and citizen for many years thereafter.

"Situated as we are in America, we cannot expect to introduce a system of compulsory military training like that of Germany. This is an advantage if we can get the same habits of order and discipline without it. It is a disadvantage if it is going to leave us content with an education which gives us knowledge rather than discipline, or which prepares us for the special duties of business rather than the general duties of the citizen. It is necessary for the progress, and even the safety, of the American nation that our years of high school and college education be arranged by the instructors and regarded by the pupils as a training for public service."

## A WIDELY READ OFFICER.

When one considers the enlarged scope of Service studies of the Army officer of to-day, and the necessity of spending considerable time on his physical well-being, so that he may meet the annual physical tests, one wonders what would be the fate of the officer who should attempt nowadays to give himself up to the study of philosophical literature, as did Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of whom it has been said, "Study was the vocation of his life; the practice of the military profession was only an avocation." He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1817 and became at once a lieutenant of Artillery. In 1843 Colonel Hitchcock was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from the diary of the days between July and January one can form an idea of the field of literature which his omnivorous reading covered. In a hundred pages of that diary he recorded his reflections on mesmerism and the Absolute, on Proclus, Lucian, Algernon Sidney, Shaftesbury, Sir William Temple, Emerson, Swift and the Epicurean philosophers. Books were his best friends. In noting his departure from the barracks for Louisiana he writes: "Farewell, books, study, etc. Good-bye, Plato and all the rest." During September, 1844, while at Fort Jesup, Hitchcock read Gabriel Rossetti's works on the esoteric meaning of the Middle Age writers, and got the first glimpse of that new and mystical interpretation of celebrated authors which later so characterized his own writings. Under date of Nov. 2, 1844, he makes this diary note: "Ordered many more books to-day: Pantheistic, Strauss's Dogmatique, Plutarch's Isis and Osiris and twelve volumes of old plays." New Year's Day, 1845, he celebrated by communion with one of the greatest minds of all time, for in his diary for that day we find this: "After mess I had a short ride on my bay Jim, and then took up the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, that heathen Spinoza. In the evening I amused myself with the flute, playing the opera of 'Oleron' and one or two others. Then I took a fancy to count my books, and found 761, besides numerous pamphlets, magazines and tracts, and also not including my music, of which I have over sixty volumes bound, and enough music in sheets for twenty volumes more." What a change of post must have meant to him with all those books! Fifteen days later we find this note: "I have been for several days reading the Chevalier Ramsay's 'Philosophical Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion Unfolded.' I have also read the exceedingly interesting commentary upon the Golden Verses of the Pythagoreans, by Hierocles, about A.D. 450."

With his books for company what cared General Hitchcock for the ordinary vicissitudes of travel in those days? Under date of March 28, 1845, he writes: "Steamer De Soto. Aground in Red River. But I have a remarkable book, 'Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.' The author labors to prove that all things have been produced by what he calls a Law of Development." He did not then know that that idea, reinforced by the lifework of Darwin, would grow into the great system of evolution. Hitchcock seems to have carried his library with him everywhere, and to have lived with it amid all conceivable inconveniences. On one journey in 1842 from New York to Florida, via Pittsburg, Nashville and New Orleans, in the thirty days of the journey he read the plays of John Webster, an almost forgotten contemporary of Shakespeare, and a philosophical treatise of Toland; Plotinus and Glanville's *Consuetudinibus Anglie* (twelfth century); the curious works of de Beauvais Friault and the *Defense of Pythagoras*. When Hitchcock heard that he

was to be nominated for a brevet as colonel he writes in his diary: "Am sure that General Scott has not of his own motion done me the justice to send up my name. The President must have ordered the brevet." And on the same day he goes into an abstruse discussion of the Absolute, of the Ethics of the "God-intoxicated" Spinoza and of the Parmenides of Plato. About that time he notes the arrival of a box of books, which included Behman, Cudworth, Napier, Niebuhr's Rome, Scaliger, Jeremy Bentham, Strauss and Bhagavat Gita. Besides these he perused and pondered on Beaumont and Fletcher, Bacon, Macaulay, Meuzel, various discourses on Ontology and De Witt's Introduction to the Old Testament. When at Fort Jesup in 1845 during May and June only six or eight lines of his diary are devoted to the military and social life of the camp, but twenty-five pages are given over to a consideration of Herder and Ritter, of Aristotle, Epicurus and Zeno, of the inconceivable Absolute and the unknowable *nonmenon*. Yet, withal, so conscientious was he in the discharge of his military duties that without being a martinet "he commanded the best drilled and best disciplined regiment in the Army," according to W. A. Crofut, Ph.D., who has just edited General Hitchcock's diary and published it from the Putnam Press, New York. As one finds on page after page notes of abstruse books read and reflections on the most profound subjects that can engage the human mind, one wonders whether there was ever in the Army of the United States or any other country a soldier that rose to the rank of major general and had found time to cover so wide a field of reading. It was only natural that so active a mind should seek to contribute to literature; hence we find in the world of books volumes by General Hitchcock on "Christ the Spirit," "Remarks Upon Alchemy and Alchemists," "The Red Book of Appin," "Swedenborg, a Hermetic Philosopher," "Spenser's Colin Clouts Explained," "Notes on the Vita Nuova and Minor Poems of Dante" and "Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare."

## CRITICIZING THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

During the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill in the House March 12 the following amendment was adopted:

And hereafter the pilot charts prepared in the Hydrographic Office shall have conspicuously printed thereon the following: "Prepared from data furnished by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department and by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, and published at the Hydrographic Office under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy"; and all meteorological information received by the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture necessary for and of the character of such information heretofore used in the preparation of the pilot charts shall continue to be furnished with all possible expedition to the Hydrographic Office for use in the preparation of said charts: Provided, That no moneys appropriated by this bill shall be expended for any pilot charts prepared in a hydrographic office in which there are detailed or employed more than one naval officer at any one time.

In the discussion of the bill Mr. Tawney, speaking for the Committee on Appropriations, said: "We discovered that the Hydrographic Bureau of the Navy Department and the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department were preparing, printing and distributing identically the same pilot charts. The Chief of the Weather Bureau Service, when he was before us, frankly and manfully said that this was a duplication of service; that his bureau was required by law to furnish to the Hydrographic Office the meteorological information printed on the pilot charts; and that if Congress would provide that this work should be done exclusively by the Hydrographic Office he would cheerfully acquiesce. We found that there were four naval officers detailed for service in the Hydrographic Bureau. There is an excuse for the hydrographer being a naval officer, because it is necessary to connect this civil institution with the Navy and the merchant marine, but the Hydrographic Office is no part of the Navy. The duties of those employed there are the duties of civilians; but notwithstanding that fact, we have four men in that office doing civil duty, doing the duty that \$1,800 clerks are doing in other bureaus, and we are paying them from \$5,000 to \$5,700 a year. That is why the Committee on Appropriations, in reporting this provision, limited the number of officers to be detailed for duty in the Hydrographic Office to one, and that one the hydrographer."

"A better illustration of the difficulty that Congress or any commission appointed by Congress will encounter when they undertake to reform the administrative methods was never given to the House than we have in the activity of the Hydrographic Office to prevent any curtailment even of naval officers to be detailed for service in that bureau. To show you the extent to which they have gone, I want to read a letterpress copy of the most impudent letter I have ever read or know to have been written about the action or proposed action of Congress. The letter is written by the hydrographer, Comdr. John J. Knapp, who personally is a splendid man and a personal friend. It is marked personal, and reads as follows:

(Personal.)

Hydrographic Office, Washington, March 8, 1910.  
My dear Hunt: I have learned that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee is holding up the bill in order to prevent any combinations being made against it. Due to this it has been impracticable to get a copy of the bill, as it has not yet been given out; but I was informed from a very reliable source that the objectionable clause was in the bill, and I do not think there is any question about it, although I cannot so state officially. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. KNAPP.

"The methods employed by the Hydrographic Bureau to prevent the enactment of any legislation intended to effect economy in the service should impress upon members of the House and the country the impossibility of accomplishing any reform in departmental methods when such reform involves reduction of force or the loss of desired positions.

"Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations here proposes to reduce the number of naval officers drawing high salaries in this civic bureau.

"Mr. Madden: Who is John J. Knapp?

"Mr. Tawney: He is the hydrographer, the naval commander in charge of the Hydrographic Office.

"Mr. Roberts: Who is Hunt?

"Mr. Tawney: I do not know who Hunt is. He evidently resides in some maritime city. \* \* \* Mr. Chairman, I want to say that shore duty is always more attractive to naval officers than sea duty, because when on shore they receive more pay than they do when on sea duty, and whenever there comes an opportunity to give them employment on shore that opportunity is availed of and the officer is assigned to that duty.

"Mr. Roberts: He does not get more pay on shore than when at sea.

"Mr. Tawney: Well, he gets more compensation.

"Mr. Roberts: Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman from Minnesota to say that he had a letterpress copy of a letter from a Mr. Knapp to one Hunt; that it was



handed to him anonymously. How does he know that it is a genuine letterpress copy, and if he does know it, how does it happen that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations is dealing in purloined correspondence and is exposing to the public personal communications? My only inference is that the gentleman must be a subscriber to the Hearst syndicate. [Laughter.]"

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Greene and His New York Troops at Gettysburg" is the title of a volume in memoriam of Brevet Major Gen. George Sears Greene, U.S.V., 1801-1899, published by the authority of the state of New York under the supervision of the New York Monuments Commission. A fine engraving of the sturdy old soldier in whose honor the volume is published fronts the title page. There are sixteen other illustrations, besides maps of the battlefields of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain, in which Greene bore an honored part. An introductory chapter gives an account of the proceedings preliminary to the erection on the field of Gettysburg of the noble monument to Greene and the soldiers he commanded, which was noticed at the time of its dedication. An account of the dedicatory ceremonies Sept. 27 follows in this volume. These included addresses by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., Col. Lewis R. Stegman, U.S.V., Governor Hughes, of New York, Brevet Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U.S.V., Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., fine portraits of all of the speakers being given. Finally we have an address by Lieut. Col. William F. Fox, U.S.V., on the life and military service of General Greene. An effective picture is given of the family of General Greene, eight males and eleven females, grouped in front of the monument to the General. Brief biographies are given of five of his family, his sons, George Sears Greene, a distinguished civil engineer; Samuel Davis Greene, of the Navy, who commanded Ericsson's Monitor in her fight with the Merrimac, after the wounding of Worden; Major Charles Thurston Greene, U.S.A., retired; Anne Mary Greene, who married a son of Hannibal Day, of the Army, and the youngest son, Francis Vinton Greene, a former member of the Army Corps of Engineers, who served in the Philippines with the rank of major general of Volunteers. It would not be easy to exaggerate the importance of the service rendered at a critical moment of our Civil War by Gen. G. S. Greene, who was distinguished as a soldier, from his graduation at West Point in 1823 to his resignation in 1836, and again from 1861 to 1866, and as a civilian in the practice of a noble profession in the intervals and until his death, Jan. 28, 1899, at the ripe age of ninety-eight. The sturdiness of his physique which enabled him to linger thus long among his fellows is indicated by the fact that when eighty-six years of age he walked, in discharge of his duty as a commission with Generals Newton and Gillmore, of the Army, through the new Croton Aqueduct for its entire length, a distance of more than thirty miles. The state of New York does well to honor such a man, for in so doing it honors itself and adds stimulus to the ambition of young men to emulate his career and win for themselves like honor.

Bulletin 423, Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, is "A Primer of Explosives for Coal Miners," by Charles E. Munroe and Clarence Hall. It is issued and distributed in the hope that it may lessen the accidents caused by the improper use of explosives in mining operations. In addition to mine casualties, 400 persons were killed or injured and over \$3,000,000 worth of property destroyed last year by explosives in transit by rail. The product of the 150 explosives plants in this country for the year was nearly 500,000,000 pounds. The pamphlet contains nine illustrations, besides twelve mechanical drawings.

Swan, Sonnenschein and Company, Limited, 25 High street, Bloomsbury, have added No. 11 to their valuable "Special Campaign Series." This is entitled "the War of Secession, 1861-1862, Bull Run to Malvern Hill," by G. W. Redway, author of "Fredericksburg: A Study in War," with maps reproduced by permission of the War Office, Washington, D.C. It is the third volume of the series devoted to our great war. Alluding to the wealth of material at his disposal, Major Redway says: "It is evident that the labor of a lifetime were needed to acquire and digest all this information, and the result is to deter the casual inquirer from delivering final judgment on any matter in dispute, and make him especially chary of assigning reasons for actions and causes for events. Certain general impressions, however, will remain as the result of a few years' study of the war records, and such impressions the present writer has endeavored to set forth, in the belief that most of the latter day problems of defense were practically solved by the events of 1861-1862, and notably those in connection with an obsolete army system that still endures in all English-speaking countries." The author's opinions of two of the principal generals of the war, McClellan and Grant, is indicated by these extracts from his volume: "In war, as in politics, it often happens that a man of strong character achieves more than a man of great ability, and so it was in the case of the Federal generals, McClellan and Grant. While deprecating delay, McClellan was always procrastinating; nor does he ever give any reason for his inaction; he seems to expect that the will should be taken for the deed. Even to the end his sublime self-confidence remained, and enabled him to write to his wife after Sharpsburg: 'We are in the full tide of success, so far as it is or can be successful to advance without a battle.' There's the rub. No commander-in-chief can be successful without a battle, for as long as the enemy's main army is undefeated his mission is unfulfilled; and McClellan's continued inactivity in November, 1862, sealed his fate so far as the Lincoln Cabinet could control it. In this we judge Lincoln's decision to be perfectly sound. Though it may be urged that Grant two years later attacked in vain the Confederate entrenchments before Richmond, the reply is obvious that the assaults at Cold Harbor in 1864, costly as they were, at least preserved the Federal communications with the York River and pinned Lee to his ground for ten days while the turning movement to Petersburg was in progress. But McClellan in no single instance delivered an attack in force, and even in following Johnston he allowed the enemy's rearguard to take the initiative."

L. R. Hamersly and Company have added another to their series of biographical works, the present volume being a thick octavo of 1,592 pages, entitled, "Men and Women of America: A Biographical Dictionary of Contemporaries." Perhaps it is in anticipation of the success of the movement for female suffrage that the Messrs. Hamersly show equal hospitality to both sexes in their temple of fame. With the exception of the few who have died while the work was in progress, this is the story of

the living, another volume dealing wholly with the departed being projected. The present volume must contain nearly 5,000 biographies of persons, most of them distinguished and all more or less known to fame. Some twenty-five of these are accompanied by the portraits of their subjects. It is a useful work for reference, and where in any case it goes beyond the strict line of biographical necessity, it ministers harmlessly to a prevailing passion. As says John Wolcott in his ode to the Royal Academicians:

"What rage for fame attends both great and small!  
Better be damned than mentioned not at all."

#### GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

"Das Gezogene Schrapnel," by Major Gen. R. Wille, of the German army, is an answer to various criticisms and questions put to the author in connection with his former works, "Gezogenes Schrapnel mit Langgeschossfüllung" and "Zur Frage des Schrapnels mit Langgeschossfüllung." The various problems in connection with the use of shrapnel are presented in text and table in a brochure of thirty-six pages, price 1.60mk. The publisher is R. Eisenschmidt, Berlin N.W. 7, Berlin, Germany.

"Der Japanisch-Russische Krieg, III. Teil," comes to us from the Verlag der Vossischen Buchhandlung, Berlin W. 62, Germany. General von Lignitz is the author, and in this volume treats of the attack upon Port Arthur and the battles of Liaoyang and Schillo-Schaho, in over 200 pages of text, with sixteen illustrations and eight maps. The author was for a number of years Germany's accredited Minister to St. Petersburg and participated in the last Russo-Turkish war. The price of this volume is 4.20mk.

"Handbuch für Heer und Flotte" is the title of a new German encyclopedia of all things military, compiled by Georg von Alten, generalleutnant z.D., and 200 co-workers. We have received numbers one to nineteen of this very thorough work, which is to be complete in 108 instalments at two marks per number. The text is richly illustrated in black and colors. The publishers are Deutsches Verlagshaus Borig and Company, Berlin W. 57, Germany.

There will shortly issue from the press of E. S. Mittler and Son, Berlin, Germany, "Das Russische Generalstabswerk über den Russisch-Japanischen Krieg." The Russian general staff has placed its official data at the disposal of the German editor and compiler, Lieut. Col. Freiherr von Tettau, who accompanied the Russian forces throughout the war, and in this encyclopedic work of five or more volumes we are promised much valuable military information as to the Russo-Japanese conflict not heretofore presented.

From J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, München, Bavaria, we have received two reprints from the Zeitschrift für das Gesamte Schiess und Sprengstoffwesen, namely, "Die Technik der Brückenzerstörungen durch Sprengung," by Captain Andersch, and "Ueber die Fortschritte der Theorie in der inneren Ballistik, insbesondere in den Arbeiten französischer Ballistiker," by Dr. E. Bolle.

Marine Rundschau, Berlin, publishes as a supplement to its February number a large table showing the growth of the navies of the world from 1890 to 1909. This table 34x44 inches, is worked out by Captain von Pustau, of the German navy, and printed in large type. The contents of the February Rundschau are up to the usual high standard of that interesting professional monthly.

"Grundriss der Befestigungslehre" is the title of a recent publication of E. S. Mittler & Son, Berlin, Germany, from the pen of Capt. W. Stavenhagen, of the German army. This one of Captain Stavenhagen's several military works devotes 338 pages of clearly written text to the fundamental principles of fortification, construction and maintenance, to which an appendix of sixty pages of statistical matter is added, while a series of maps, neatly folded in a pocket, show plans and geographical data of fortifications of the leading nations, together with types of construction and equipment. The price of this highly informing work in paper is 10 Mk.; bound, 11.50 Mk.

#### ORDNANCE WORK JANUARY-FEBRUARY.

A test by the Ordnance Board has demonstrated the advisability of case-hardening translating rollers.

A three-inch field gun has been fired 1,209 rounds in all and 858 rounds since relining. The original bore is in good condition except that the metal immediately in front of the liner has bunched up appreciably. The front end of the liner has bunched up slightly. This tendency of the bore to contract is regarded as a serious objection to partial liners.

A test indicates that rifle grenades will not be detonated by the shock of a small-arm bullet unless the latter strikes the detonator itself.

Fire shell equipped with base percussion fuses, with Sempie centrifugal plungers, after nineteen months' storage, burst on impact, showing that the action of the plunger in each case was satisfactory.

Frankford Arsenal is at work on tripods for azimuth instrument, model of 1910, an improved 360° mortar plating board, having a mortar arm and deflection connection device, designed by Capt. Le Vert Coleman, C.A.C.; a resigning service clip reducing the cost of .30 ball cartridges; a new design for .45 revolver blank cartridges which improves the uniformity of report and reduces the cost; a further economy and improvement in accuracy resulting from turning, cannelling and knurling on the same machine an experimental model of a semi-automatic pistol, caliber .45. A double head loading machine has been modified for use in loading revolver ball cartridges, caliber .38, to improve the uniformity of loading.

The work at Rock Island Arsenal is as follows: Test of bronze strikers for U.S. rifle, model of 1903, and Philippine wood for gun stocks. New design of cradle and cradle lock for the 4.7-inch Howitzer carriage, model of 1906. Attachment of cyclometers to 3.8-inch gun and Howitzer, 4.7-inch gun and Howitzer, 6-inch Howitzer. Designing pack outfit for automatic machine rifle, caliber .30, model of 1909, and redesign for Maxim automatic gun, caliber .30, model of 1904. Remodeling pack outfit for 2.95-inch mountain gun. Cartridge boxes, caliber .38, experimental; new model whips, artillery; horse covers, new model, cases, despatch, model 1909; new design dummy cartridges; saddle, cavalry, equipped with pneumatic pads.

Sandy Hook has been testing a method of rigidly attaching range drum to its shaft, which is thought would be satisfactory in service.

Springfield Armory, as the result of tests, reports that the principle of the Lyman sight offers advantages

over the service sight, without loss of accuracy and probably a slight gain in accuracy, particularly with men of little skill in rifle shooting. This sight, however, in its present form is not suitable for service use, due to its liability to damage and difficulty of setting in elevation and windage. A nozzle and cartridge belt for firing blank ammunition with Vickers-Maxim automatic gun, caliber .30, have been designed at this armory. The nozzle has been given a thorough test and functions satisfactorily. The cartridge belt differs from the service belt only in having all the brass partitions of the same length as the longest used on the service belt. The blank cartridges being without bullets, the long partitions are necessary to keep the belt straight. The belt for blank cartridges is suitable for use also with service cartridges. Further trials of the nozzle and cartridge belt are to be conducted at the School of Musketry.

The board testing the Calicheopoli sight recommended that a certain number of them be sent to the School of Musketry for further test, especially with a view to determining whether or not this sight is better than the service sight for use with partially trained troops. The Peddie rear sight is heavier and more expensive than the present sight and is not recommended. The board testing it reported that for a micrometer sight for target use, the Sutherland sight promises to be quite satisfactory.

Watertown Arsenal has been occupied with the manufacture of steel castings and forgings for other arsenals, on an experimental wire sponge and rammer, and thirty-four sets of parts for the conversion of 10-inch D.C.D. L., model of 1894 to 1894 M1, also on the preparation of drawings showing wiring of the ordnance repair shops.

#### ARMY BILL AGREEMENT.

The Senate conferees having relinquished their futile efforts to overcome the objections of the House conferees on the Army Appropriation bill to the Senate amendment seeking to provide for the promotion to the rank of major general of Brig. Gens. Earl D. Thomas, Charles Morton, Charles L. Hodges, Daniel H. Brush, William P. Hall and William L. Marshall on their retirement, the disputed paragraph was eliminated and agreement reported on March 15. The bill is now ready for the President's signature. Features of the measure that are new this year include the following:

The provisions of Section 1330, Revised Statutes, authorizing leaves of absence to certain officers of the Military Academy, during the period of the suspension of the ordinary academic studies, without deduction from pay and allowances, are extended to include officers on duty exclusively as instructors at the Service schools on approval of the officer in charge of said schools.

One of the two "blacksmiths and farriers" now authorized by law for each troop of Cavalry shall hereafter be designated as "horseshoer" and receive the pay of a sergeant of Cavalry, and the other shall hereafter be designated as "farrier" and receive the pay of a corporal of Cavalry, and one of the "mechanics" now authorized by law for each battery of Field Artillery shall hereafter be designated as "horseshoer" and receive the pay of a sergeant of Artillery.

No clerk, messenger or laborer at headquarters of divisions, departments, posts commanded by general officers or office of the Chief of Staff shall be assigned to duty with any bureau in the War Department.

The Secretary of War is authorized to detail one additional officer of the Army as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, under the same provisions of law in regard to the vacancy in the line thus created and return to the line as govern in the case of the assistant authorized by the Act of March 2, 1907; and the assistant herein authorized while serving in this capacity shall have the rank, pay and allowances of colonel; and both officers detailed in the Bureau of Insular Affairs shall hereafter be designated, while on this duty, as assistants to the Chief of the Bureau.

A new and higher schedule of pay is provided for the Female Nurse Corps, as follows: "Superintendent Nurse Corps, \$1,800 per annum; female nurses, \$50 per month for the first period of three years' service; \$55 per month for the second period of three years' service; \$60 per month for the third period of three years' service; and \$65 per month after nine years' service in said Nurse Corps; and all female nurses shall hereafter be entitled, in addition to the rates of pay as herein provided, to \$10 per month when serving beyond the limits of the states comprising the Union and the territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii), and to cumulative leave of absence with pay at the rate of thirty days for each calendar year of service in said corps; and when serving as chief nurses their pay may be increased by authority of the Secretary of War, such increase not to exceed \$30 per month; and the superintendent shall be entitled to the same allowances, when on duty, as the members of the Nurse Corps."

The six months' pay death benefit clause now reads: "For six months' additional pay to beneficiaries of officers and enlisted men who die while in active service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct."

The \$1,350,000 appropriated by this Act for joint maneuvers of the Army and National Guard is made available to the end of the fiscal year 1912.

Hereafter, when a mounted officer is ordered to duty beyond the seas or to make a change of station in the United States in which the cost of transportation for his authorized number of owned horses exceeds the sum at the time allowed for that purpose in the Army Regulations, the Secretary of War is authorized, under such regulations in respect to inspection and valuation as he may prescribe, in his discretion to permit the purchase of said horses by the Quartermaster's Department, at a price not exceeding the average contract price paid for horses during the preceding fiscal year, the exact price to be fixed by a board of officers.

In the use of the appropriation for military post exchanges authority is given to include repairs to buildings erected at private cost.

Hereafter baggage in excess of regulation change of station allowances may be shipped with such allowances, and reimbursement collected for transportation charges on such excess.

Hereafter transportation may be furnished for the owned horses of an officer, not exceeding the number authorized by law, from point of purchase to his station, when he would have been entitled to and did not have his authorized number of owned horses shipped upon his last change of station, and when the cost of shipment does not exceed that from his old to his new station.

When, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, accom-



modations are available, transportation on vessels of the Army Transport Service may be furnished the secretaries and supplies of the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and when there is cargo space available without displacing military supplies transportation may be provided for merchandise of American production consigned to residents and mercantile firms of the island of Guam, rates and regulations therefor to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Authority is granted the Secretary of War to transfer to the Navy Department the U. S. Army transport Ingalls, a boat no longer adapted to Army use.

The bill limits the expenditure for construction of quarters in the Philippines to \$12,000 for quarters for a general, \$10,000 for a colonel or officer above a captain, \$6,000 for an officer below the rank of captain.

Hereafter all moneys arising from disposition of serviceable quartermaster's supplies or stores, authorized by law and regulations, shall remain available throughout the fiscal year following that in which the disposition was effected for the purposes of that appropriation from which such supplies were authorized to be supplied at the time of the disposition.

The appropriation for construction and repair of hospitals provides \$45,000 for Fort Missoula, Mont.; \$50,000 for Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.; \$25,000 for Fort George Wright, Wash., and \$25,000 for nurses' quarters at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C.

The Secretary of War is authorized to make an exchange of land with the railroad passing through the reservation at Fort Bliss, and is authorized to expend \$40,000 for a target range at Sparta, Wis., and \$24,000 to complete the range at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Traveling expenses of the Engineer School officers, heretofore subject to approval of the Chief of Engineers, are now to be approved by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War is authorized to sell, at the prices fixed and published by the Chief of Ordnance, to the government of Cuba, for the use of its organized troops, not to exceed ten thousand United States magazine rifles of the present Service model, with arm chests, arm racks, appendages, bayonets and gun slings therefor, and such quantities of spare parts for the rifles and of bayonet scabbards, articles of Cavalry horse equipment and the present ordnance equipment of the soldier as may be desired by that government for the equipment of its troops.

Hereafter, whenever contracts which are not to be performed within sixty days are made on behalf of the Government by the Chief of Ordnance or by officers under him authorized to make them, and are in excess of \$500 in amount, such contracts shall be reduced to writing and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof. In all other cases contracts shall be prepared under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Chief of Ordnance.

The following table shows the appropriations of last year's bill and of the present measure:

#### APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

	For 1910.	For 1911.
Contingencies of the Army.....	\$15,000.00	\$40,000.00
Army War College.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Contingencies, Chief of Staff.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
United States Service Schools.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
A. G. Department contingencies.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe.....	28,000.00	28,000.00
Signal Corps, expenses.....	250,000.00	250,000.00
Telephone system:		
Interior posts.....	20,000.00	
Artillery posts.....	10,000.00	
Alaska telegraph.....	100,000.00	75,000.00
Buzzer system target ranges.....	18,000.00	
Wireless telephone.....	30,000.00	
Pay of officers of line.....	7,000,000.00	7,211,700.00
Length of service.....	1,600,000.00	1,608,540.00
Pay of enlisted men.....	16,748,010.00	16,227,018.00
Additional pay.....	1,750,000.00	1,460,000.00
Engineers.....	467,500.00	475,716.00
Length of service.....	60,000.00	66,000.00
Ordnance Department.....	210,636.00	216,036.00
Length of service.....	65,000.00	100,000.00
Quartermaster's Department.....	108,000.00	108,000.00
Length of service.....	25,000.00	36,000.00
Subsistence Department.....	108,000.00	111,780.00
Length of service.....	27,000.00	45,000.00
Signal Corps, master electricians.....	59,000.00	37,800.00
First class sergeants.....	71,280.00	71,280.00
Sergeants.....	62,208.00	62,208.00
Cooks.....	8,640.00	8,640.00
Corporals.....	44,928.00	44,928.00
First class privates.....	119,232.00	119,232.00
Privates.....	30,240.00	30,240.00
Additional pay to mess sergeant.....	50,000.00	52,000.00
Hospital Corps.....	942,168.00	945,312.00
Length of service.....	140,000.00	175,000.00
Clerks, messengers, laborers.....	344,640.00	344,640.00
Pay of officers, A. G. Department.....	88,500.00	88,500.00
Length of service.....	22,000.00	22,000.00
Inspector General's Department.....	59,000.00	59,000.00
Length of service.....	16,000.00	16,000.00
Corps of Engineers.....	460,300.00	460,300.00
Length of service.....	104,990.00	104,990.00
Ordnance Department.....	228,500.00	228,500.00
Length of service.....	61,620.00	52,000.00
Quartermaster's Department.....	265,500.00	265,500.00
Length of service.....	12,780.00	21,780.00
Subsistence Department.....	151,300.00	148,800.00
Length of service.....	33,280.00	33,280.00
Medical Department.....	1,300,000.00	1,490,500.00
Service pay.....	178,620.00	180,000.00
Pay Department.....	152,000.00	152,000.00
Length of service.....	38,740.00	38,740.00
Judge Advocate General's Dept.....	46,000.00	46,000.00
Length of service.....	8,800.00	9,000.00
Signal Corps.....	114,200.00	114,200.00
Length of service.....	24,740.00	24,740.00
Insular Affairs.....	9,000.00	9,000.00
Length of service.....	900.00	900.00
Retired officers.....	2,747,650.63	2,822,025.00
Length of service.....	431,250.00	400,000.00
On active service.....	59,000.00	59,000.00
Length of service.....	54,120.00	57,120.00
Retired enlisted men.....	2,000,000.00	2,100,000.00
Hospital matrons.....	9,000.00	9,000.00
Superintendent nurse corps.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
One hundred female nurses.....	55,020.00	67,880.00
Forty-two veterinarians.....	71,400.00	71,400.00
Length of service.....	12,780.00	21,780.00
Dental surgeons.....	57,960.00	57,960.00
Contract surgeons.....	36,000.00	36,000.00
Paymaster's clerks.....	142,000.00	143,046.00
Paymaster's messengers.....	18,000.00	18,000.00
Traveling expenses.....	18,500.00	18,500.00
Courts-martial.....	30,000.00	35,000.00
Superintendent buildings and grounds, additional pay.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Commutation of quarters.....	450,000.00	450,000.00
Travel allowance, enlisted men, on discharge.....	1,000,000.00	1,100,000.00
Clothing not drawn, due enlisted men.....	800,000.00	900,000.00
Interest on soldiers' deposits.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
Translator.....	1,800.00	1,800.00
Expert accountant.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Extra duty pay.....	10,952.25	10,952.55
Extra duty pay, switchboard operators.....	9,000.00	9,000.00

Extra pay, Signal Corps.....	36,000.00	36,000.00
Mileage.....	625,000.00	625,000.00
Increase pay for foreign service:		
Officers.....	344,152.25	250,000.00
Enlisted men.....	780,731.42	750,000.00
Pay of computer.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Pay of exchange.....	200.00	200.00
National Guard Service Schools.....	17,000.00	20,000.00
Three months' bonus pay enlisted men.....	200,000.00	100,000.00
Six months' death benefit.....	65,000.00	100,000.00
Additional pay to officers furnishing mounts.....	127,500.00	127,500.00
Payment authorized to widows of James Carroll and Jesse W. Lazear, late surgeons, U.S.A.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Officers Porto Rico Regiment.....	63,400.00	65,700.00
Length of service.....	9,100.00	9,100.00
Additional pay to officers furnishing mounts.....	1,400.00	
Enlisted men.....	129,024.00	129,024.00
Length of service.....	29,925.00	29,925.00
Philippine Scouts:		
Captains.....	120,000.00	124,800.00
First lieutenants.....	116,000.00	126,000.00
Second lieutenants.....	98,600.00	107,100.00
Additional adjutant majors.....	3,200.00	
Difference in pay, majors.....	4,800.00	6,600.00
Length of service.....	80,000.00	80,000.00
Enlisted men.....	587,899.20	612,950.40
Additional pay for length of service.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Encampment of Militia.....	425,000.00	1,350,000.00
Subsistence Department.....	7,786,588.29	8,700,000.00
Quartermaster's Department, regular supplies.....	9,300,000.00	8,200,000.00
Equipment, officers' schools.....	12,000.00	10,000.00
Incidental expenses.....	2,250,000.00	2,225,000.00
Horses.....	510,000.00	434,487.90
Barracks and quarters.....	3,500,000.00	1,600,631.00
Post exchange.....	215,500.00	70,900.00
Transportation.....	12,632,846.70	11,850,485.70
Roads, walks and wharves.....	1,100,000.00	900,568.00
Water and sewers.....	2,859,683.00	2,584,723.00
Construction, etc., military roads in Alaska.....	350,000.00	100,000.00
Barracks and quarters, P.I.....	350,000.00	375,000.00
Clothing.....	7,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Hospitals.....	455,000.00	520,000.00
Quarters, hospital stewards.....	75,000.00	15,000.00
Care insane Filipino soldiers.....	1,500.00	3,000.00
Galleries and ranges.....	177,176.50	184,125.00
Army War College.....	12,700.00	12,700.00
Buildings on Corregidor Islands.....	250,000.00	
Medical Department:		
Supplies.....	700,000.00	700,000.00
Museum and library.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
Surgeon General's library.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Care insane Filipino soldiers.....		3,000.00
Engineer's Department:		
Incidental expenses.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Instruments.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Engineer School, maintenance.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Equipment of troops.....	90,000.00	90,000.00
Surveyors, etc.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Contingencies, Philippines.....		5,000.00
Ordnance, current expenses.....	325,000.00	325,000.00
Ammunition.....	700,000.00	450,000.00
Target practice.....	1,380,000.00	1,000,000.00
Blank ammunition for maneuvers.....	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Manufacture of arms.....	1,700,000.00	1,000,000.00
Ordnance stores.....	1,000,000.00	800,000.00
Medals for rifle contests.....	9,000.00	10,000.00
Automatic and machine guns.....	200,000.00	150,000.00
Totals.....	\$101,197,470.34	\$95,440,567.55

#### DENTAL SURGEONS, U. S. ARMY.

Following is a list of the contract dental surgeons of the Army, with the dates of their appointment:

Ames, John R.....	Feb. 6, 1908
Bernheim, Julien R.....	April 9, 1902
Boak, S. Davis.....	April 15, 1901
Carpenter, Alden.....	July 24, 1901
Casaday, George H.....	Feb. 3, 1902
Chambers, William H.....	July 11, 1901
Graham, George D.....	Nov. 27, 1909
Gunkel, George I.....	Aug. 16, 1904
Hammond, William G.....	July 11, 1903
Hess, John H.....	June 20, 1901
Hollingsworth, Robert N.....	July 1, 1907
Ingalls, Raymond E.....	March 25, 1907
Lafayette, Frank L. K.....	May 19, 1909
Lauderdale, Clarence E.....	July 11, 1901
Long, Charles J.....	July 26, 1901
McAllister, John A., jr.....	Jan. 23, 1902
Marshall, John S.....	Feb. 11, 1901
Mason, George L.....	May 15, 1901
Millikin, John D.....	March 8, 1902
Mills, Robert H.....	May 17, 1909
Oliver, Robert T.....	Feb. 11, 1901
Rhoades, Rex H.....	Nov. 10, 1902
Ryan, Edward P. R.....	Jan. 11, 1909
Scott, Harold O.....	Sept. 4, 1907
Scott, Minot E.....	Sept. 19, 1909
Stallman, George E.....	July 21, 1904
Tignor, Edwin P.....	Aug. 17, 1901
Forbes, Hugh G.....	July 11, 1901
Wainwright, Jean C.....	May 21, 1901
Wing, Franklin F.....	April 20, 1901
Wolven, F. Homer.....	June 1, 1901

\*Examining and supervising dental surgeons.

#### GENERAL GREELY'S PROMOTIONS.

Major Gen. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, sends a letter to the New York Times, dated at Florence, Italy, March 3, in which he says:

"I ask permission to correct certain unintentional errors that have been published in the Times regarding my official career. I never was a lieutenant colonel, and was never promoted by Congress to the grade of brigadier or major general, or to any other grade. In fact, my Arctic work has never been recognized in any form by the United States. Senator (afterward President) Benjamin Harrison endeavored to have me made an extra major, but the House Military Committee failed to act, and the precedent was quoted of unfavorable action on the efforts to promote Clarke, of the Lewis and Clarke expedition.

"Two and a half years after my return, meanwhile becoming a captain by regular promotion, I became acting chief signal officer, owing to the serious illness of General Hazen. I being senior line officer with the corps, with which I had served seventeen years. On General Hazen's death his vacancy was declined by a very distinguished colonel, who preferred promotion in the line. I was then promoted to the position permanently, on the grounds, as stated to me by President Cleveland, that my administration had been most successful and that my abilities specially fitted me for the position.

"The failure of Congress to recognize my Arctic services, which received the highest European honors, was never personally criticised and did not embitter me. I have always highly praised Peary's work, and I am in favor of his recognition by Congress as a stimulus to

other Americans who will emulate his notable achievements."

#### THE STATUE OF LEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read the Maine Loyal Legion resolutions on statues and monuments. While they were presented, and I assume written, by a superb soldier, Gen. Joshua Chamberlain, I am nevertheless astonished and grieved. Only one inference can be pinned to General Chamberlain's pronouncement. He is opposed to the Lee statue in Statuary Hall, and he is also opposed to statues and monuments of Confederate leaders and soldiers on battlefields. As there are already a good many statues and monuments in memory of Confederates on battlefields, I wonder if the Maine contingent will demand that such statues and monuments be removed. That would be carrying out the Maine resolutions. They would also have the Lee statue lugged out of Statuary Hall and sent back to Virginia and the South, all of whose people and, apparently, pretty nearly all of the people of the North want it to remain where it was placed by authority of the General Government when Virginia contributed it. Away down deep in their hearts I do not believe that General Chamberlain and a majority of the members of the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion wish to send back the Lee statue, raze the Confederate monuments on battlefields and forever prohibit their appearance in "national grounds and buildings." I can think of nothing that would be more narrow, unwise, unfeeling, shortsighted and unpatriotic than would be the carrying out of the resolutions in question. Similar resolutions were promptly tabled in a meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion, and most of the commanderies have ignored the appeals of the self-styled "bureau" to supply it with ammunition such as that given by the Maine Commandery and a few others and some of the Grand Army posts.

Virginia, before long, expects to place a \$50,000 Lee monument on the Gettysburg battlefield. It belongs there. That is "national ground." Would General Chamberlain and his companions raise their voices and hands to prevent that? They say they would in their resolutions, but I do not believe they fully meant all they said. It is proper to say that the chief outcry has been against the Lee statue in Statuary Hall in the Confederate uniform. But, boys, it is there, and it will never be sent back to Virginia, so why crack your skulls against a wall that will stand the storms of the ages? You won a great victory. It will never have to be won again. The South could not be dynamited out of the Union. You won great glory. It now seems to most people that you can well afford to accord to the South the privilege of remembering the part her soldiers played in the nation's greatest and luckiest event; give her your approval of her right to place statues and erect monuments to the memory of heroic soldiers and great leaders.

I wish we might know what the immortal Lincoln and Grant—what all of the old leaders of the Union Army and Navy would say—concerning the Robert E. Lee statue in the Hall of Fame and the proposition of General Chamberlain to prohibit such statues and Confederate monuments on "national grounds and in national buildings."

J. A. WATROUS.

The statute under the authority of which the effigy of General Lee has been placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, at Washington, was passed July 2, 1864, in the midst of the Civil War, and reads as follows:

Revised Statutes of the United States, Section 1814—Suitable structures and railings shall be erected in the old hall of representatives for the reception and protection of statuary, and the same shall be under the supervision and direction of the Chief of Engineers in charge of public buildings and grounds. And the President is authorized to invite all the states to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services, such as each state may deem to be worthy of this national commemoration; and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall for the purpose herein indicated.

#### THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to the Navy Personnel bill (H. R. 22319), now before Congress, I have so far read no complaints in your paper, which I consider marvelous. The principal features of the bill are commendable, and the idea on which it is built, namely, that the strength of the personnel should be based on the tonnage of serviceable ships and divided among the grades on a percentage basis, is quite right; but the kick comes on the proposed pay of officers retired under this act. It is inconceivable that anyone should propose to retire an officer of eighteen or twenty years' service on one-fourth pay. What is such an officer to do? He cannot live on such a stipend, much less support a family which he may be supposed to have, and at the age of thirty-six to forty years it is pretty late to start all over again in competition with youths fresh from college. Most of the lieutenant commanders on the list to-day, and for many years to come, are men from thirty-four to forty years of age, and with from sixteen to twenty years' service. If they were retired under the proposed law they would receive but \$81 per month. Is that reasonable, after having given the best years of their life to the Service, and when their only fault is standing in the way of their juniors' promotion?

And where does the much vaunted "economy" come in? It may reasonably be expected that the retirements under the proposed law would average up to the rank of commander after twenty-five years' service and at forty-five years of age, whose retired pay by the bill would be \$2,250 per year. If we take the average longevity at seventy years, he still has twenty-five years before him, and the Government will pay him \$56,250 for doing nothing. If he had been allowed to work till he was sixty-two, and attained the grade of rear admiral of the first nine, he would then have but eight years to live, and the Government would pay him \$48,000. Under the proposed law the Government would pay out \$8,250 more for seventeen years' less work. It looks to one on the bleachers like a bunco both on the Government and on the officer.

Every officer in the Navy is willing to do anything reasonable in his power to advance the efficiency of the



Service, but this proposition is not reasonable, nor is it necessary to carry into effect the system and ideas of this bill.

If officers must be retired with years of usefulness ahead of them—and all will admit that they must—let them be provided with other work at living wages. For instance, let them be detailed to duty in the Consular Service. No men in the land are better qualified to represent their country abroad than officers of the Navy. In knowledge of everything but commercial matters it is no disparagement to our present consuls to say that naval officers are, at least, their equals, and there is nothing in the commercial duties of a consul that a naval officer cannot learn.

Every officer should carefully read this bill, and then think what it would mean to him if he were retired as proposed. The good of the Service is one thing, but it is too much to ask an officer to spend the last years of his life in penury or unequal struggle for a decent living when the sacrifice is unnecessary and unworthy of acceptance by a government as fair-minded and prosperous as ours.

JACK OF THE DUST.

#### RESPECT FOR THE UNIFORM.

Omaha, Neb., March 11, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 5, 1910, under the caption, "Slandering of the Navy Answered," you have been pleased to quote extracts of a communication for which you give credit to Hospital Steward P. V. Tuttle, U.S. Navy, in which he replies to the Denver Post's "sensational" articles.

Quite contrary to the enviable (?) experience of my brother-at-arms, who states that he has "dined" in some of the first-class hotels at home and abroad, in company with one of his officers, and "has never received even a snubbing glance," has been my experience. That is, if he means to infer that he was in uniform at the time. I and other enlisted men of my acquaintance have been denied admittance to certain hotels that cater to officers of the Army and Navy, one of which is on the government reservation at Fort Monroe, Va. (Old Point Comfort), where I served for some time. An enlisted man cannot enter there, is not admitted or tolerated, in uniform or out of it, if it is known that he is an enlisted man, Army or Navy. The Knickerbocker Hotel in New York city is another one; the Oriente, Manila, P.I., another, and notwithstanding the fact that Steward Tuttle states that he has dined at Young's Hotel in Honolulu, H.T., I and some of my brother non-commissioned officers were refused luncheon there on the very meager and poor excuse that "all the tables are in use." We were compelled to seek our lunch elsewhere.

I have observed, on frequent visits to the navy yards at Brooklyn, N.Y., Norfolk, Va., Vallejo, Cal., and Cavite, P.I., as well as at Honolulu, H.T., that there were special boats and a separate gangway for officers and another for enlisted men, or if the officers and enlisted men did use the same boat, they either did not use it at the same time and together or there was a part set aside for the enlisted men. There is also a marine guard or sentry, a quartermaster and a master-at-arms to see that the men do not use the gangway intended for officers and their friends. This is also true of the U.S. Army transports.

Before we can remedy this discrimination against the uniform of the United States we must find the cause. Legislation will not remedy it. Making human phonographs of ourselves will not help. Start in with the enlisted men themselves. We must teach our recruits to respect the uniform; instill them with the "esprit de corps," similar to that with which the cadets at West Point and Annapolis are imbued. Teach them, primarily, that the United States Service is not a refuge for the lawless, a home for the failure, or a harbor for human derelicts. We want no rowdies, no bums, no degenerates. They must be made to understand that each uniform covers a man physically, mentally and morally the equal, if not the superior, of his brother in civil life. Make them understand and appreciate the fact that it is an honor to wear the uniform of the United States. Teach them to and make them respect this uniform and all that it signifies. Instill them with a wholesome contempt for the man (?) who disgraces the uniform in any way. When we have accomplished this then, and only then, will we be able and in a position to demand respect from the civilian. The respect we are entitled to, for there is no more honorable and inspiring a profession or one that offers any greater reward than that of arms.

Steward Tuttle may have meant well in writing as he did, and no one would be any more pleased than I, were conditions as he pictured them, but he used too much bright paint. Bright pictures are all right in their place and good to look at, but what we need is not pictures, not dreams, but solid facts. There is no use in beating around the bush; the root of the evil is with us, and instead of glossing over the fact we must accept them and take measures, stringent measures, to eliminate them.

T. F. D.

#### FAVORS THE RIFLE CLUB BILL.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology,  
Boston, Mass., March 10, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 771 of your issue of March 5 you seem to throw the weight of your authority against the passage of H.R. 15798, known as the Rifle Club bill, on the two grounds: (1) that the issue of U.S. arms under its provisions may place these weapons in the hands of men who, as rioters, might use them against the police or military, and (2) that men who wish to indulge a taste for rifle shooting can do so by joining the National Guard or a uniformed corps of cadets. These propositions, while true as far as they go, are but partial statements of the facts to be considered, and are likely, it seems to me, to give some of your readers an erroneous view of the question raised by your remarks.

The issue of arms to rifle clubs may amount to placing a number of them in the hands of rioters; may not the arms issued to National Guardsmen be used by rioting members of that force? Have not arms issued to our Regular troops been thus abused? What were those men of the 25th Infantry who, it is claimed, shot up the town of Brownsville but rioters? And what would you think of a proposition to disarm the U.S. Infantry be-

cause by not doing so we might be allowing some of them to shoot up another town?

Men who wish to indulge a taste in rifle shooting may not wish to join either the National Guard or a uniformed corps of cadets. Then, if I understand you rightly, they may remain ignorant of the use of firearms.

You cite "one of the best informed men in the country on the National Guard" as fearing that "indiscriminate issuing of magazine rifles to civilian clubs will tend not to encourage, but discourage, enlistment in the Organized Militia, and that is a thing always to be guarded against." If the Organized Militia, or the Organized Militia and the Regular Army, constituted our whole military establishment in peace and in war, these remarks might be justifiable. But I would ask you to consider what a small part of our nation in arms is represented by the National Guard and the Regular Army. Assuming them together to number 200,000 men, what is that to a nation of, say, 90,000,000 of people?

The wars of the next hundred years are likely to be fewer than those of the last, but on a much larger scale. Our military policy should be based on the expectation that in our next war we shall need our whole nation in arms. Our main reliance will then be placed, as it was in '61, upon our Volunteers. The most serious defect in our Volunteers, unless we take measures to prevent it, will be their lack of marksmanship. Is there any way of preventing it that does not involve the issuing of U.S. arms to rifle clubs? I cannot think of any, and I believe in encouraging the formation and maintenance of such clubs, even if it does keep a few, or if it keeps a good many, men out of the National Guard. We can thus secure a powerful force of marksmen, who, in time of war, would enlist as Volunteers, and who, for the greater part, could not be induced in time of peace to enlist in anything. The question is not what will give us the strongest combination of Army, National Guard and Volunteers. The Government would not be doing the right thing by the people and the country should it protect the National Guard at a sacrifice of military strength in the aggregate.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR., Major, U.S.A., retired.

#### PROMOTION IN ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Judging from bills recently introduced to increase the efficiency of the Navy Hospital Corps and the Army Signal Corps, it appears to be the policy of both the Navy and War Departments to reward efficiency by promotion to the various petty officer and non-commissioned officer grades, rather than by directly increasing the pay of any lower grades of enlisted men. The advantages of this policy are too obvious to require elucidation, and there seems to be no reason why a similar method could not be successfully adopted in the Army Hospital Corps, which, it should be known, has the smallest proportion of non-commissioned officers and privates first class to privates of any corps in the Service. Increase the proportion of privates first class to privates from two to one as at present to four to one; increase the per cent. of corporals, sergeants and first class sergeants to the Signal Corps basis, eleven per cent. of each. Confer the grades of corporal and sergeant on privates first class, who, in addition to knowledge of drill and first aid laid down in the H.C.D.R., have qualified in any one specialty as nurse, dispensary clerk, photographer, etc. Create in the Hospital Corps a grade proportionately equivalent in number to and with the pay of master signal electrician of the Signal Corps. There is already equality in the average pay of the five co-existing grades in the two corps; and, what is just as important, the opportunity for promotion in both should also be equalized. The problem would be solved by means of promotion; two-thirds of the Hospital Corps, from private to sergeant first class, would gain one or more grades; there would be no need for discussing increased pay for any grade in the Hospital Corps except that of sergeant (second class), the injustice of which is too apparent to require argument.

The Hospital Corps also needs wagoners (ambulance drivers), farriers, saddlers and blacksmiths, for duty with all field hospitals and at many post hospitals. These grades should be provided for and paid as such, as in the pending Signal Corps bill. If it be thought that the number of corporals and sergeants would be disproportionate to the needs of the Hospital Corps, I would invite attention to par. 213, Manual Med. Dept., published at a time when conditions as to pay for the privates first class were, as compared with the line, far better than at present, with a corresponding superiority in their general efficiency.

The prospect of appointment as non-commissioned officer in this corps being considerably less than in any other similarly paid and analogous branch of the Service—almost 100 per cent. less, for example, than in the Signal Corps—a large number of the most desirable men are leaving for other corps or for civil life, where their Hospital Corps training and experience enable them to secure employment under most favorable conditions. Vacancies thus created can, of course, be filled; but on account of the superior advantages as to promotion offered by other branches of the Service to men of this type, it is now generally a case of maintaining the quantity at the expense of the quality of the personnel of this corps.

JUSTICE.

#### SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The result of the last amendment to A.R. 1136 will be what is doubtless intended—no non-commissioned officer will receive Pullman sleeping-car accommodation. West of Chicago there are second-class trains with tourist sleepers; east of Chicago most journeys can be so routed as to include less than a night's travel. The contaminating presence of that social pariah, the enlisted man, will no longer profane the precincts of the palatial Pullman; the traveling snobocracy are protected from association with "uncouth and vulgar sergeants," who are objectionable because some of them have been fool enough to travel in the uniform detested by a certain portion of our civilian "Aristocracy." An effective howl has been made to Washington by the Pullman Company, or some of its exclusive patrons.

This last amendment is the logical outcome of the tinkering done to this paragraph during the past eighteen months. As originally phrased, A.R. 1136 met all requirements as far as enlisted men were concerned. The amendment, however, indicates a most commendable spirit of economy on the part of those who authorized it, and

might well be extended to civilian employees and others. There is room for considerable economy in traveling allowances, but the policy should not be restricted merely to those whom the Regulations, perhaps ironically, describe as "faithful and well tried sergeants."

One cannot escape the impression that the amendment was more a concession to the spirit of snobbery than to that of economy; a sort of military "Jim Crow" law enacted in the guise of economy.

GUNNER.

#### IN BEHALF OF THE ALLEGED LEPER EARLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I would like to propose through your columns that a subscription be started in behalf of the so-called leper, John Early, of whose tragic and pathetic case the papers have been so full in the last year or two. As is doubtless well known to your readers, John Early served a term in the Army, and while in the Philippines contracted some skin disease, which has served to fasten on him the ban of leprosy, in spite of the contradiction of this fact by Dr. Duncan Bulkley, of New York, one of the most eminent experts on skin diseases in this country, and one whose opinion is shared by some other intelligent physicians. If, however, the opposing physicians are correct, then Early's case is still more pitiable. Be that as it may, the stigma of leprosy has made a perfect pariah of him, and at latest accounts he was in New York in a state of great destitution, along with his devoted wife and two little children. If you, Mr. Editor, will be kind enough to publish this appeal, and to constitute yourself a committee of one to receive any subscriptions that may be sent for the relief of the unfortunate Mr. Early, it would be a humane deed.

SYMPATHIZER.

We shall be glad to take charge of any contributions sent to us in behalf of Mr. Early, and see that he receives them.—EDITOR.

#### COLLEGE DETAILS.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two or three weeks ago the papers here published despatches from Washington stating that the Chief of Staff of the Army had recommended that the officers on the active list who were on college duty be relieved at the end of the present school year. The reason for this was that there was a shortage of officers with regiments, and because there seemed no prospect of legislation to increase the number of officers. Shortly after this publication the Alumni Association of the University held its annual meeting and passed resolutions to the following effect:

"That it is for the best interests of the University of Minnesota to have an officer of the active list of the Regular Army on duty with its military department."

"That to ensure this end it favors the passage of what is known as the '612 additional officers' bill," now before Congress.

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the state of Minnesota."

If other colleges got busy in the same way we might stand a better chance for the needed legislation going through. The Alumni Association is probably the most powerful body in the state, and its action is already having its effect. Let us hope this may stir up the other colleges.

E. L. BUTTS, Capt, 3d U.S. Inf., Com. of Cadets.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR RECRUITS.

Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Hoping you won't think me too presumptuous, I, a mere recruit, beg to offer a suggestion to the "Great Powers That Be." This, as you are aware, is a recruiting station. Well, I've no fault to find with any regulation or the system of drilling the raw, very raw, material here. But what I contend is this: A man joining the Army should have a systematic course of gymnastics dealt out to him, to develop his body to best possible advantage. Instead of this, what does he get? After reveille he chews, then he is turned out on parade, and for half an hour he is put through a few body exercises, fully dressed, and then goes through the regular routine of the day. And that is all he gets in the shape of gymnastics. If it's not possible to erect a gym here, why not perform these exercises we are doing already in a sensible manner? Let men shake off their coats, hats, gaiters, tighten the belts, and go at it with some vim. In all foreign armies men are made to go through a thorough course of gymnastics before taking on anything else whatever, and quite right, too, in the opinion of

RECRUIT.

The following are the figures as to physique of 836 freshmen who entered the literary and engineering departments of the University of Michigan last fall. The average physical standard was considerably above that of other years. Two conspicuous features of the averages were that over half of the students had defects of the nose, and that only 175 used tobacco. Physical deformities were scattered among the 836 men examined as follows: Eyes, using glasses, 126; nose defects, 451; heart, irregular, 99; lung trouble, 10; round shoulders, 222; lateral curvatures, 195. Among other averages taken were: Use tobacco, 175; previous athletics, 275; average age, years, 19.3; height, inches, 67.56; weight, pounds, 136.4; lung capacity, cubic inches, 243.01. In comparing the Yale freshmen with those at the University of Michigan, those at Yale average four months younger, weigh nearly two pounds more and are almost an inch taller. Their average lung capacity is 253 cubic inches, while Michigan freshmen average but 243.01 cubic inches. The University of Wisconsin shows that freshmen there average more in age, weight and height than Michigan freshmen. They also average three cubic inches more in lung capacity. Smokers at Wisconsin average a little over thirty per cent. of the class, at Michigan not quite twenty per cent. An interesting fact to be noted in connection with this is that the average height of the members of the 7th Regiment, of New York city, has increased two inches in the last forty years.



## PRIORITY TO DAVIS TORPEDO INVENTION.

A decision was rendered March 14, 1910, by the examiners-in-chief of the Patent Office, John B. Macauley, T. G. Steward and Frank C. Skinner, in favor of Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., in the matter of the appeal of William M. Douglas from the decision of the examiner of interferences awarding to Davis the priority of his invention for an improvement in torpedoes. The examiners say, in part:

"The invention relates to a torpedo carrying a gun which is discharged by contact of the nose of the torpedo with the object to be attacked, and fires a shell with sufficient velocity to penetrate the body of a vessel or other object of attack. The issue includes five counts, but counts one and five will sufficiently indicate the nature of the entire group. They are as follows:

"1. In a torpedo, the combination with the body thereof, of a gun barrel carried thereby, a charge and projectile carried by the gun barrel, and terminating short of the nose of the torpedo a distance sufficient to enable the projectile to acquire a considerable velocity before leaving the torpedo, and means for exploding said charge and firing the projectile upon the impact of the said torpedo upon the target attacked. 5. In a torpedo, the combination with the body thereof of standard make, of a gun carried thereby, a propelling charge, a projectile, a fuse therein, all carried by the said gun, and leaving a space between the point of said projectile and the nose of said torpedo, and means extending beyond said nose for firing said gun, whereby upon impact the said firing means will ignite the charge and the projectile will attain a considerable velocity before it leaves the gun.

"Davis alleges a conception in 1902 and a disclosure to others, on which he relies for proof of his conception, in the spring of 1903. Douglas alleges conception and disclosure in September, 1904. If Davis can establish his date of conception as earlier than that of Douglas he must of necessity prevail, since he would then be the first to conceive and the first to reduce to practice. If, however, he fail in this Douglas may win if, though the last to reduce to practice, he was the earlier to conceive and his diligence from a date earlier than Davis's entry into the field was such as to constitute with his reduction to practice a single inventive act.

"From Douglas's deposition it does not appear that after he had written to Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, his attorneys in Washington, and received a favorable reply as to the patentability of his invention in April, 1907, he did anything toward filing an application for patent until November 12 of the same year. On the latter date he again wrote Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon about applying for a patent, and after an interchange of letters the firm told him that by reason of conflicting interests they could not prosecute his application, and on Feb. 10 he filed his own case. In answer to Q. 18 Douglas states that he failed to apply for patent earlier 'simply for want of means.' He further says, in the same answer, that when he made an effort to obtain help he was frustrated by the remarks in the letter of the Ordnance Department of the Navy (stating that, in the opinion of the Bureau, the device was of little or no value). It does not appear when these efforts were made or in what they consisted, nor is it stated just how the letter of the Navy Department operated against him. It does not appear that the letter in question was shown to any interested parties.

"Furthermore, certain surrounding circumstances seem to indicate a lack of diligence on his (Douglas's) part. He claims to have had a full conception of the invention and to have made drawings in 1904.

"From his own testimony he was in the receipt of a reasonable income, but made no effort to file an application or reduce the invention to practice. It was some months after he had secured employment before he appears to have paid any more attention to the matter, and then probably his revival of interest was due to learning of what Davis, his opponent, was doing. That this was the reason of his resumption of activity is denied by Douglas, but he admits seeing an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of New York, describing the Davis invention, and that he enclosed a copy of the article to Davis about Nov. 25, 1907. The testimony for Davis shows that this was in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 9, 1907, and that it was due in Galveston Nov. 11 or 12, the latter day being the date of Douglas's letter to Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, in which he renewed his efforts in the direction of securing the patent. Douglas was asked whether his letter was written after he had seen the description. His first answer was evasive and to the effect that the publication had no effect upon his applying for a patent. When the question was repeated he said in answer to X-Q. 56: 'I understand the question, but the article was so close that I can't remember whether it had or not, but anyway it had no influence upon my writing the letter.'

"The coincidence between the date of the receipt of the publication in Galveston, which Douglas admits he bought with considerable regularity, with his letter to his patent attorneys is remarkable. That the article impressed itself upon him is shown by his writing to Davis and enclosing it. Therefore it is difficult to believe that he would not know whether he had read the article before or after he wrote to Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, and the character of his answers to questions upon the point seems to indicate more knowledge than he is willing to admit. It appears that at the time this article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL was written Douglas was doing nothing on his invention, and it looks doubtful whether he would have done more than he did from his alleged date of conception in 1904 to the date of his letter to the Navy Department, in which period he was employed, if he had not been roused to activity by the publication of Davis's invention. We agree with the holding of the examiner of interferences that Douglas failed to establish diligence during the period when it was incumbent upon him.

"There is considerable expert testimony on behalf of both parties relating to the operativeness of the Douglas disclosure, both in his application and in the sketches sent to the Navy Department. The objection of inoperativeness, so far as it applies to an application, is an unwelcome one, and a review of the testimony leaves us unconvinced that Douglas's showing is inoperative. However, in view of our conclusion with relation to Davis's prior conception and Douglas's lack of diligence it is not necessary to decide this question of operativeness.

"The decision of the examiner of interferences was, in our judgment, correct, and is affirmed. Limit of appeal is April 4, 1910."

We are informed that Douglas will appeal from this decision.

The Auditor for the War Department decided, with reference to the law providing for Militia encampments and maneuvers, as follows: "As the term 'damages of property' is specifically mentioned as one of the items of expense which are to be included in the detailed statement to be forwarded by the Secretary of War to Congress, I am of the opinion, and so decide, that it is necessarily comprehended in the term 'expenses' for which each appropriation for 'Encampments and Maneuvers, Organized Militia,' is available. I am therefore of the opinion, and so decide, that it was the intention of Congress in the Act of March 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 740), to provide, under the term 'expenses,' for the payment of 'damages of property,' where the same were incident to encampments and maneuvers within the period covered by the act and the amount of the damage has been mutually agreed upon by the parties in interest and is in full satisfaction of such damage. I am also of the opinion, and so decide, that the premises occupied without leases were occupied subject to the rights of the owners of the land and property; that the law implied a contract to pay rent to those owning the premises so occupied and damages to those owning the premises or other property so damaged, and that the appropriation, 'Encampment and Maneuvers, Organized Militia, 1909-1910,' was available for the payment of rent and damages under the implied contracts therefor, under the head of 'expenses.' The decisions of Jan. 4, 1909 (15 Comp Dec., 405), and Aug. 4, 1909 (16 Comp. Dec., 74), have not been overlooked." The Comptroller adds: "Upon the understanding that the damages for which it is proposed to hold the United States responsible are not damages resulting from the torts of the individual members of the Organized Militia, the decision of the Auditor is approved."

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila March 16 with 14th Infantry (48 officers and 776 enlisted men) and the following military passengers: Colonel Hunter, 7th Cav.; Lieutenant Colonel Von Schrader, Q.M. Dept.; Major Cree, Coast Art. Corps; Captains Taylor, Frazier, Martin, Mullan, Wagner, Hanson, Stone, 1st Lieutenants Voris, Ferguson, Herbst, Regan, Kirtland, Gregg, Jepson, Beebe, Harris, Brady, Kobes, Macomb, 2d Lieutenants Gregory, Titus, Westover, McLachlan, Slaughter, Winton, Koehler, Lathrop, Merritt, Davis and Harding, 14th Inf.; Major Howard, Captain Keller, 1st Lieutenant Richardson, Med. Corps; Captains Dutton, Sub. Dept.; Case, 4th Cav.; Reed, 2d Field Art.; Arnold, Q.M.; 1st Lieutenants Bailey, 5th Field Art.; McCallum, Med. Reserve Corps; Moran, Philippine Scouts; 2d Lieutenants Hodges, 1st Cav.; Bendel, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieutenants Davis and Jordan, Med. Reserve Corps; Dental Surgeon Inghalls; 201 casuals, 18 military convicts, 23 sick. Second Class Pvt. Dennis A. Sullivan, Co. E., 2d Batn. Engrs., died at sea March 5, pulmonary tuberculosis.

An enlisted man now serving his fourteenth re-enlistment in the Army is the subject of S. 4196, which passed the Senate on March 7, to place David Robertson on the retired list of the U.S. Army. In the fifty-six years Sergeant Robertson has been in the Service, he has, says the committee report, not lost a day, while he is in possession of letters from officers of the highest rank in the Army strongly commending him for his services, character and efficiency. These include letters from Generals Schofield, Miles, Chaffee, Corbin, MacArthur, Merritt, Hughes, Brooke, Howard, and a great many other officers of high rank with personal knowledge of him. A Department endorsement concluded: "While the Department cannot consistently recommend establishing by law a precedent for appointing enlisted men on the retired list of commissioned officers of the Army, it is recommended in this case, in view of the unusual circumstances, that the bill be amended so as to authorize the retirement of Sergeant Robertson with the full pay of his grade and with liberal commutation of allowances."

The Department of State has failed in the effort to secure for American shipbuilders an opportunity to bid for Turkish ships of war, contracts amounting to some \$25,000,000 having gone to British contractors. It was understood that the awarding of the contracts would be postponed several weeks in order to give the Americans a chance. The State Department, in announcing this information, said: "This is thought especially regrettable just at a time when, with the establishment of a modernized government in Turkey, so much hope had been felt of an impetus of mutual, beneficial and much closer relations between the United States and the Ottoman Empire." In this connection it may be proper to note that the present rehabilitation of the Turkish navy was brought about by a high British naval officer loaned to the Turkish Admiralty by Great Britain, and but just recently released from this command. His remarkable success in restoring the Turkish fleet to a measure of efficiency would naturally tend to make the Turkish authorities pro-British.

Pvt. Harry L. Scruggs, Co. L, 1st Inf., National Guard District of Columbia, was arrested March 16 on a warrant of attachment, issued by Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, summary court officer of the 1st Infantry, and held in jail by the United States to be tried by summary court for alleged failure to attend drills and neglect of military duty. This is the first time a member of the National Guard of the District of Columbia has been confined in jail for failure to obey the summons to appear before a summary court. The present Militia law, which has been in force for more than a year, directs the summary court officers to issue warrants of attachment through the United States marshal in the case of men who fail to obey the summons as served on them, usually by a non-commissioned officer of the Guard.

The New York Times states that first class men at the Military Academy have taken advantage of the fact that they have reached their limit of punishment by extra tours by making fun of a lecture at Cullum Hall whose subject did not interest them. It adds: "Colonel Scott did not like this proceeding, and the next morning he sat down and wrote out an order which he sent to Washington for Secretary Dickinson's approval. He recommended that first class cadets who on their graduation

day, as a result of having thought themselves immune from punishment, had, more or less, purposely acquired extra tours, be not graduated with the well-behaved cadets on June 1, but held over one month, during which time they would be required to wipe their slates clear of extra tours. Secretary Dickinson's endorsement of the plan has been received at West Point. It is said that one cadet will certainly be held over until July 1 as a result of the new order, and rumors are that several more may have to 'stay in after school.'

Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., delivered on the evening of March 16, before the Men's Club of Christ Church, Georgetown, D.C., a most interesting address on "The Care of the Sick in the Navy." The Surgeon General described the old methods and conditions in the Service, and the new ones that had succeeded to them. He gave an account of his first cruise in the old Iroquois in 1889, when the vessel visited islands of the Pacific never before visited by a warship. He said that in the Old Navy the hospital was usually placed in the forward part of the ship under a hatch, where when the ship was hit by a gale the consequences to the patients were something fearful to think of. There are to-day, he said, eighteen hospital ships, fitted with all modern apparatus and appliances. A part of the address was devoted to the voyage of the Battleship Fleet around the world and was intensely interesting, giving accounts of the many rare sights, the receptions given officers and men, the difficulties of navigation, and many details best told by an eye-witness.

Thomas L. Hisgen, of West Springfield, Mass., Presidential candidate of the Independence Party in the last campaign, wrote to Secretary Dickinson complaining that the Texas Oil Company, which supplies the War Department with oil, is a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil Company. As a recent Executive order prohibits the purchase of government supplies from trusts Mr. Hisgen requested the Secretary to terminate the contract with this company. Secretary Dickinson has replied that there are two reasons why this request cannot be complied with: First, the War Department has no knowledge that the Texas company is a trust, and can accept nothing less than the decree of a court to that effect; second, the order does not apply to contracts made before its issue, as was the case with the Texas contract.

Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N., retired, commandant of the naval station at Guam and governor of the island, is having honors thrust upon him. In time he will become, by force of circumstances, a veritable Pooh Bah. He has now been appointed immigration inspector of the island. His official duties require him to keep in touch with the State Department, Treasury Department, the Navy Department, and now the Department of Commerce and Labor. The principal reason for the last appointment was the necessity to apply and enforce the Chinese exclusion laws to the island. There are now 134 aliens on Guam. Of these four are Chinese, so that it is a comparatively easy matter to keep track of new arrivals.

In a speech at the Egyptian Officers' Club Colonel Roosevelt advised the officers to drop politics while they were soldiers. He was a soldier himself, he said, and a politician, but he never let them intermix. In the Spanish War many of his men differed from him in politics, but that made no difference in his or their position. "As soldiers," said the ex-President, "always remember that a soldier who mixes politics with soldiering becomes a bad soldier." He told the Egyptian officers to remember also that a non-political attitude was the safest, as they were sworn to the service of their country. His address was received with much enthusiasm, and as he departed in company with Slatin Pacha for the palace he was warmly cheered.

The city of Charleston, S.C., is making extensive arrangements to celebrate the occasion of the presentation of the silver service to the U.S.S. South Carolina, making those invited to join in the exercises the guests of the city from April 11 to April 15, inclusive. Members of the Naval Committees of the Senate and the House are expected to be present and representatives of the Navy Department. An opportunity will be given to see the harbor, the navy yard, the celebrated Magnolia Gardens and the Country Club, also to attend a banquet given in honor of the officers of the battleship.

The battleship North Dakota will be received from the contractors at the Boston Yard April 6, and will be placed in commission the same day. The Delaware will probably be delivered April 4, and also be placed in commission that day. Both ships are to have numerous bulkheads constructed in accordance with the consensus of views expressed at the Newport Conference two years ago. The work will be done at their respective yards, and it will be several months before either will be in readiness to go to sea for a shaking down cruise.

Arrangements are being made to launch the battleship Florida at the New York Navy Yard early in May. Her keel was laid March 9, 1909, and it was the intention to launch her as nearly as possible in a round year from that time. But the unavoidable delay caused by a contract for tail shafts which will not be ready for installation for several weeks yet has prevented this.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the scout cruiser Birmingham to go to Liberia, the political situation there having rendered the presence of American war vessels desirable to the government of that country. The Birmingham will later be relieved by the Des Moines. The Birmingham will conduct wireless trials on the cruise.

The Secretary of War, having discretion as to when a cadet shall graduate and whether the first class shall graduate together or otherwise, has decided that Cadet John A. Robinson, of the first class, shall be given deferred examinations after the graduation of the class, and be permitted to make up deficiencies in discipline.



## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral A. P. Nazro, U.S.N., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on March 10, 1910, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 3, 1850. He was graduated in 1869 from the U.S. Naval Academy, and cruised in the Mediterranean aboard the Sabine and Franklin. He later joined the Portsmouth and went to the South Atlantic Station, where he was transferred to the Lancaster, and then to the Ticonderoga, and proceeded in the latter to Key West at the time of the Virginius affair. He next served on the Colorado and Congress, cruising with the latter vessel in the Mediterranean until 1875. He subsequently served in the Hartford on the North Atlantic Station, the Plymouth and at the Naval Academy. In 1879 he joined the Constitution, going from her to the Minnesota, and from that vessel to Washington as recorder of the Board of Inspection. He joined the torpedo class of 1884 at Newport, and from there went to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. From January, 1885, to September, 1888, he served on the North Atlantic Station aboard the Powhatan, Tennessee and Richmond, and was again ordered to duty aboard the Minnesota, from which he was ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels, and was also placed in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York Navy Yard. He served on the Chicago July, 1892-5; schoolship Enterprise, May, 1895-6; receiving ship Vermont, December, 1896-7; Oregon, Dec. 12, 1897, and was lieutenant commander and executive officer of the San Francisco, 1898, and during the insurrection in the Philippines he was placed in command of the Manila, which had been captured from the Spaniards; lighthouse inspector, First and Second Districts, Oct. 1, 1900. He next commanded the Raleigh; was in charge of the naval recruiting station, Philadelphia; in command of the U.S.S. Brooklyn and the U.S.S. Wabash at Charlestown, Mass. His last assignment was to command the Naval Station at Cavite, P.I., and he is now at his home, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

Capt. Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral March 10, 1910, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Nazro, was born in New York city April 27, 1850, but received his appointment to the Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in 1867. He was graduated in 1871. During his career Captain Thomas served as aid to Admiral David D. Porter and Rear Admirals J. R. Madison Mullany, William E. Le Roy and Stephen D. Trenchard. Among the vessels he served on were the Wabash, Supply, Colorado, Canandaigua, Worcester, Plymouth, Hartford, Powhatan, Adams, Monongahela, Bennington. He was on duty in the Nautical Almanac Office and performed several tours in the Hydrographic Office. He was on duty on the gunboat Wheeling in the war with Spain, and his last sea duty was in command of the battleship Maryland.

Rear Admiral William Swift, U.S.N., who was retired for age on March 17, 1910, is a native of Connecticut, and was born March 17, 1848. He was graduated in June, 1867, from the U.S. Naval Academy, and was assigned to the flagship Susquehanna, of the Home Squadron. In 1868 he was advanced to the grade of ensign, and was assigned to the frigate Kearsarge, of the Pacific Station, where he remained from 1868 to 1870. He was advanced to the grade of master in 1870 and to lieutenant in 1871. He was on the Iroquois in 1871, the Canandaigua in 1872, the Supply in 1873, and the Colorado, on the North Atlantic Station, in 1874 and 1875. The latter part of 1875 he was assigned to the receiving ship Colorado, and remained on her until early in 1876. The next year he did equipment duty at the New York Navy Yard, and in 1877 was assigned to torpedo service. In the latter part of that year he was assigned to the Plymouth, on the North Atlantic Station, and for the next year was the navigating officer of the Kearsarge. For a time in 1880 he was attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard, and for the next three years he served at the navy yard at New London, Conn. From 1883 to 1886 he served on the cruiser Alert on the China Station, and on a part of this cruise was her executive officer. In 1889 and 1890 he served at the Washington Navy Yard. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander in October, 1889, and in 1894 served at the Newport War College. For a time in that year he also served on the armored cruiser New York. In 1895 he was assigned to the battleship Indiana, and remained on her until 1897. In April of the latter year he was made a commander and assigned to duty at the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington. During the Spanish War and up to 1900 he served as ordnance officer at the New York Navy Yard. In the latter part of 1900 he was assigned to the command of the gunboat Yorktown, and remained on her for two years. In November, 1905, on the completion of the battleship Connecticut, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, he was assigned to her as commanding officer. He was promoted to the grade of captain in February, 1902, and read admiral in 1908. He served as commandant of the navy yard at Boston, and was the first officer to hold the office of aid for material. In order that the Secretary may not lose the benefit of the experience and the special knowledge of Rear Admiral Swift in his plans for reorganization, he will be continued for a while on special duty in the Department. He is an expert in ordnance matters, and has the reputation of being one of the most advanced and experienced officers in business and administrative training in the Navy.

Capt. W. A. Marshall, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral March 17, 1910, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Swift, is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1871. Among other service he has been on duty in the Iroquois and Canandaigua, on the North Atlantic Station, in the early seventies, and on the Hartford and Tennessee, of the China Station, and the Vandalia, of the North Atlantic Station, up to 1883. Other service included duty in the Branch Hydrographic Office, Boston; in the Dolphin, at the Torpedo Station, in the Charleston, on the South Atlantic Station, and the Detroit, of the China Station. He has been on duty at the Naval Academy, at the navy yard, New York, and during the war with Spain was on the Resolute to Dec. 15, 1898. Subsequent service included duty in the New York, Kearsarge, Lighthouse Service and Raleigh, was captain of the navy yard at Boston and commander of the North Carolina. His last assignment to duty was as commandant of the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Capt. Lucien Young, U.S.N. (extra number in his grade), promoted rear admiral March 17, 1910, by the retirement of Swift, is a native of Kentucky, and his gallant conduct in saving life has several times been publicly rewarded. He entered the Service as a midship-

man June 21, 1869, and was graduated May 31, 1873, and since that time has had wide experience in all parts of the world. Some of the principal events in his service are the following: In July 23, 1873, he was ordered to the Alaska, fitting out at New York, and which soon joined the European Station. Special orders from the commanding officer of the Alaska and the admiral commanding the squadron and a general order from the Secretary of the Navy were published commendatory of his extraordinary heroism in jumping overboard while under way at sea and saving the life of a seaman who had been knocked overboard. For this act a gold medal of the first class was awarded by the New York Benevolent and Lifesaving Institution and a framed certificate from the Humane Society of Massachusetts. He was detached from the Alaska Aug. 5, 1875, at Lisbon, and next served in the Hartford and Powhatan, and on Feb. 29, 1876, was ordered to the Huron, and was shipwrecked in her off Nag's Head, N.C., Nov. 24, 1877. For his conduct on this occasion he received a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Navy, a gold medal of the first class, under Act of Congress, from the Lifesaving Service of the United States, a sword from the state of Kentucky by special resolution, was made an honorary member of the Legislature of that state, and was nominated by the President and advanced, under a special Act of Congress, to the grade of master. He subsequently served in the Portsmouth and took charge of a squad of men for duty at the Universal Exposition at Paris, served in the Bureau of Equipment, in the monitor Montauk, Minnesota, Onward and Shenandoah, and took part in landing at Panama to protect American interests in 1885. He was on duty at Newport, R.I., in the Bureau of Navigation, etc., and during the war with Spain was in command of the gunboat Hist. He was subsequently, among other duties, captain of the port of Havana and commandant of the Naval Station at that place. He was in command of the ill-fated Bennington when her boilers exploded in July, 1905, at San Diego, and rendered great assistance in relief work. He was subsequently captain of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and his last assignment to duty was as commandant of the Naval Station at Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., has been placed on the retired list for disability incident to the Service, to date from March 11, 1910. He has been undergoing treatment in the Naval Medical School Hospital at Washington, D.C. He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1896.

The retirement of Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz for physical disability promotes Lieut. John Halligan to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (Junior Grade) Richard P. McCullough to lieutenant, senior grade. Lieutenant Halligan was named as going up in the promotions following the retirement March 17 of Rear Admiral Swift. The retirement of Lieutenant Commander Sandoz on the 12th, however, caused the promotions stated above, and the retirement of Admiral Swift promotes Lieut. William C. Watts to be lieutenant commander, and Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harold G. Bowen to be lieutenant, senior grade. For the first time in five years the grade of lieutenant is now filled, and there are five lieutenants, junior grade.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., was retired for age on March 18, 1910, and Col. R. W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., fills the vacancy caused by the retirement. In our last issue, page 810, we gave some facts concerning General Morton's administration of affairs while in command of the Department of Missouri. We give below some additional facts in connection with his long service. General Morton was born in Ohio March 18, 1846, and after serving as a private in the 13th and 25th Missouri Volunteers and the 1st Missouri Engineers from July 29, 1861, to Sept. 14, 1864, he was appointed a cadet at the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1865, and was graduated and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Cavalry June 15, 1869. During his Civil War service he took part in the expedition to Warrenburg and the siege of Lexington, battle of Shiloh, and for his conspicuous bravery in the latter he was recommended for a Congressional medal of honor for distinguished bravery in the battle by his regimental commander, the Hon. R. T. Van Horn. He participated in the advance on and siege of Corinth and the winter campaign of 1862-63 of the Army of southeast Missouri against the Confederate general, Jeff Thompson. He also took part in the operations down the Mississippi and in western Tennessee after the forces of the rebel general Forrest and in the Atlanta campaign, having participated in the two days' battles of Jonesboro and the battle at Lovejoy's Station, Ga., after his term of enlistment had expired. Later, in a hasty organization of the local enrolled militia, he encountered the famous guerrilla chieftain, Bill Anderson, not far from the present Excelsior Springs, Mo., and had a desperate struggle, in which that notorious guerrilla was killed with many of his followers. Gen. James Craig, commanding the military district, presented young Morton with one of the revolvers found on the body of Bill Anderson for his conspicuous services on this expedition and gallantry in the battle. In his service in the Army after graduation General Morton saw a great deal of service against the Indians, including hard winter campaigns. He made an exploration from Sidney and located the road to the camp of troops in 1873 that is now Fort Robinson, Neb., and which later became the telegraph and stage route from Sidney to the Black Hills. In 1875 he made a survey of the Black Hills country, previously marked "unexplored." He was on escort and engineer duty in the expedition to the Black Hills in 1875, was in the Big Horn expedition to May, 1876, being engaged with Cheyennes in the action of March 5 and the combat of March 17, 1876, on Powder River, Wyo. He was also in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition to Oct. 24, 1876, being engaged in a fight on Tongue River on June 9, in the battle of Rosebud River and the action of Slim Buttes. He was offered the brevet of first lieutenant on Feb. 27, 1890, for gallant services in action against Indians in the Tonto country, in Arizona, on June 5, 1871, but he declined it. While stationed at Camp Verde, Ariz., in 1871, he was ordered in pursuit of a band of Tonto and Pinal Apaches that had attacked a ranch, killed the herders, and driven off 160 head of horses, mules and cattle. Lieutenant Morton and his troop followed the Indians, and had four successive and successful engagements. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1876, captain in 1883, major, 4th Cavalry, in 1898; lieutenant colonel, 8th Cavalry, in 1901; colonel, 11th Cavalry, in February, 1903, and two months later was transferred to the 7th Cavalry. He was appointed a brigadier general on April 19, 1907. During the war with Spain he was in the campaign against Santiago. He went to the Philippines June 28, 1899, and General Lawton placed Major Morton in charge of the safety and security of the city. He commanded his squadron on Lawton's expedition north, and with ten officers and sixty men, volunteers from the 4th Cavalry, he penetrated, following a force of insurgents, the famous stronghold, Biacna-Bato, impenetrable to the Spanish forces. He

next served with the 8th Cavalry in Cuba until the troops were withdrawn, and later served another tour in the Philippines.

Major Carter P. Johnson, 8th Cav., who has made application for retirement after thirty years' service, entered the Army as a private in Co. F, 3d Cav., Sept. 12, 1879, and after becoming corporal and sergeant was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th Infantry, March 27, 1882. He transferred to the 8th Cavalry in 1883, and was promoted to first lieutenant in 1890, to captain in 1899, and to major Dec. 25, 1908. He was born in Virginia and is fifty-nine years old. It is also understood that Major William A. Mercer, 11th Cav., has decided to apply for retirement at the end of the leave, which is to be granted him this summer. Major Mercer, it will be remembered, was not permitted by the medical board last year to take the ninety-mile ride on account of his physical condition. Major Mercer is regarded as an excellent officer, and he has rendered most valuable service. He was for several years in charge of the Carlisle Indian School.

## CHICAGO SOCIETY, U.S.M.A.

The annual banquet of the Chicago (Ill.) Society of Graduates of the U.S.M.A. was held at the University Club March 12, and forty-nine graduates were present to enjoy the event, which was highly successful in every way. The occasion also was designed to commemorate the 108th anniversary of the founding of the institution.

The speaking was begun by Gen. William Sooy Smith, '53, with a toast to "The President," in which he lauded West Point training and graduates. The General represented the oldest class at the banquet. Former Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin, '66, showed that he was disappointed over the selection of Father Marquette as a subject for the state's representative in the Hall of Fame, but endorsed the choice of Gen. R. E. Lee by Virginia. Col. W. W. Robinson, class of '69, Q.M., Department of the Lakes, showed his disapproval of the method of appointing civilians to high commanding positions, outanking West Pointers in time of war, in his talk on "The Volunteer and Regular Army." He deplored the favoritism he alleged was shown the Volunteer by the people as compared with the Regular, and said that this was the cause of so many desertions from the Army.

Colonel Robinson praised the efficiency of American military men, and said there is no excuse to "send emissaries abroad to gather whims and fancies," but urged that American methods be upheld. "Where are their methods any better than ours?" he asked, and said that the Germans secured their extended order ideas from this country.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, chief of staff under Gen. Frederick D. Grant, class of '71, who was toastmaster, followed the same subject to a great extent, but in the end hopefully declared that West Pointers would be given their just dues. His talk was on "The Influence of the Army."

Capt. Lewis D. Greene, retired, '78, and now adjutant general in the Illinois National Guard, with the rank of colonel, gave his report as secretary of the society, and 1st Lieut. R. M. Corson, 7th Regiment, Illinois National Guard, presented stereoscopic views of West Point—past, present and future—while Capt. A. J. Bowley, aid to General Grant, explained the slides. Major Hale rendered a solo, "Oh, Them Golden Slippers," between numbers.

The complete list of those present is as follows: W. S. Smith, '53; William H. Upham, '66; H. B. Herr, '66; W. W. Robinson, '69; F. D. Grant, '70; G. F. Chase, '70; Joseph Hall, '72; W. H. Abbott, '72; George H. Paddock, '73; H. S. Bishop, '73; S. C. Mills, '77; E. W. Howe, '78; L. D. Greene, '78; H. A. Greene, '79; A. M. Ogle, '79; C. S. Burt, '80; W. Fish, '81; J. B. McDonald, '81; Henry Curtis, '82; R. D. Walsh, '83; H. C. Hale, '83; T. H. Rees, '86; E. C. Young, '87; J. S. Winn, '87; H. E. Wilkins, '87; C. W. Fenton, '88; J. A. Ryan, '90; W. C. Rogers, '93; M. E. Saville, '93; C. F. Crain, '94; A. J. Bowley, '97; J. R. Young, '97; Ralph Ingram, '98; W. Willing, '01; B. F. Miller, '02; B. W. Phillips, '03; R. W. Boughton, '03; J. W. H. Reisinger, '05; G. W. Maddox, '05; Byard Sneed, '06; P. R. Manchester, '06; C. R. Abraham, '06; B. K. Yount, '07; R. E. O'Brien, '08; O. R. Meredith, '08; G. S. Patton, '09; L. J. Ahern, '09; S. M. Rumbough, '09; A. S. Cowan, '09.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At the wedding of Miss Caroline Brownson, daughter of Rear Admiral Brownson, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, U.S.N., which will take place at the home of the bride's parents in Washington, D.C., on March 30, the attendants will be Mrs. Hussey, wife of Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Hussey, U.S.N., and a sister of the bride, as matron of honor; Miss Edith Cutler, daughter of Commodore William G. Cutler, U.S.N.; Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Capt. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Miss Cecile Gifford as bridesmaids. Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., will be best man, and Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Luther M. Overstreet, U.S.N., and Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N., will be ushers.

Lieut. Archibald F. Commiskey, 7th U.S. Cav., of Fort Riley, has issued invitations for the marriage of his sister, Marjorie, to Lieut. Walter Schuyler Grant, 3d U.S. Cav., at present stationed in St. Paul. The marriage will take place Tuesday, March 29, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at 189 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., which is the bride's home at present. Upon their return from a wedding journey Lieutenant Grant and his bride will live in St. Paul, where he is well known and socially much liked. Miss Commiskey visited her brother a year ago when he was stationed here and made many friends, who will welcome her return.

Ensign Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Erskine McTeer were married at the bride's home, Knoxville, Tenn., March 14, 1910. The bridegroom is a son of Representative R. W. Austin and Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy in Tokio. The couple started for Tokio after the marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Le Roy Dodge announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen, to Lieut. Charles Lewis Sampson, U.S.A., on Saturday, March 5, 1910, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Los Angeles, Cal. Lieut. and Mrs. Sampson will be at home after June 1 at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Hofer, of Carson City, Nev., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ethelyn, to



Ensign James Perdue Olding, U.S.N., on Thursday, March 10, 1910, at San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Alexander S. B. Keyes announces the engagement of her daughter, Ethel Florence, to Capt. Englebert G. Owenshine, 28th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding, a very quiet one on account of the recent death of Colonel Keyes, will take place after Easter. Mrs. Keyes and Miss Keyes, wife and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Alexander S. B. Keyes, U.S.A., have been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Henrietta Wallace, daughter of Comdr. Rush R. Wallace, U.S.N., retired, was married on March 3 in Washington, D.C., to Dr. L. A. Ewald.

Mrs. Henry C. Clement, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., announces the engagement of her daughter, Frances Nelson Borden, to Lieut. Edward Seery Hayes, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. The wedding is to take place early in June at the home of Miss Borden's aunt, Mrs. Gillmore, wife of Lieut. William E. Gillmore, 28th Inf.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. G. S. Patton, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ayres, of Boston, Mass.

Miss Zaides Rogers, daughter of Med. Insp. Franklin Rogers, U.S.N., was married at Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1910, to Dr. Walter Wallace McLaren, of Keio University, Tokio, Japan.

An engagement of interest is that of Miss Harriet Sterling to Midshipman Richmond Kelly Turner, U.S.N., which was announced recently at Stockton, Cal., at a pretty luncheon given by the young bride-to-be at her home on North California street. Covers were laid for about a dozen intimate girl friends of the hostess. The luncheon table was beautifully decorated with carnations, the color scheme being pink. Water-color sketches of cupids adorned the dainty place-cards, to which the announcement cards were attached by means of tiny silver wedding bells. Mr. Turner, who is a graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy, is serving on board the U.S.S. West Virginia, which, with other cruisers of the Pacific Fleet, is at target practice in Santa Barbara Channel. The date for the wedding has not been definitely decided, but the marriage will take place in the early fall.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Annie Hartwell Durell, wife of Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., died Friday, March 11, 1910, at her residence, No. 4 Sampson row, Naval Academy. The funeral services took place Sunday afternoon, March 13, at three o'clock. Chaplain H. H. Clark, of the Naval Academy, conducted the service. The pallbearers were Comdr. Thomas W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., Comdr. R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., Comdr. H. F. Bryan, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Marvel, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Trench, U.S.N. The burial was in the naval cemetery. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Mrs. M. V. Brillhart, mother of Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart, U.S.N., died at York, Pa., March 13.

Major Henry S. Howe, U.S.A., retired, died in his home in Washington, D.C., March 14, 1910. He was born in Massachusetts on Jan. 2, 1831, and when a young man went to Minnesota, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He first did military duty as a member of Capt. George C. Whitcomb's company of state militia, operating against Little Crow's band of hostile Sioux, and fought in three battles with the Indians from August to October, 1862. He was first sergeant of Company B, Independent Battalion of Minnesota Cavalry, in 1863, and served until May 30, 1866, when he was mustered out of the Service as a first lieutenant. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 17th U.S. Infantry in 1866, and was retired on May 2, 1892, on account of disability in line of duty.

The funeral of Major Henry S. Howe, retired, U.S.A., who died in his apartments in the Buckingham in Washington, March 14, took place the afternoon of March 16. Services were held at the apartment, Chaplain W. W. Brander, U.S.A., officiating, and the burial was in Arlington with military honors.

Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U.S.A., retired, died at Tacoma, Wash., March 13, 1910, of valvular heart trouble. He was born in Connecticut Dec. 8, 1822; entered the Volunteer Service as lieutenant colonel of the 51st Illinois Infantry Nov. 6, 1861; was promoted colonel Oct. 15, 1862, and appointed brigadier general of Volunteers in July, 1864. He resigned June 30, 1865; was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 27th Infantry, in the Permanent Establishment, in 1866, and was promoted colonel of the 3d Infantry March 20, 1879. He was retired by operation of law Dec. 8, 1886, having reached the age of sixty-four years, and was advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904. General Bradley was breveted colonel March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and brigadier general from the same date for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Resaca, Ga. During the Civil War he took part in the Atlanta campaign, was engaged in the capture of Island No. 10, New Madrid, and the actions of Farmington and Nashville. He was also engaged in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, where he was wounded, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountains, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. He commanded a brigade in the Chickamauga campaign, and was also wounded at the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn. He commanded the district of the Black Hills from 1875 until 1877, and was in command of the district of New Mexico from 1884 until Dec. 8, 1886. He was made brigadier general on April 23, 1904, for Civil War service.

Mrs. Lillian G. Hagenman, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John W. Hagenman, U.S.N., retired, died at Atlantic City, N.J., March 4, 1910.

Mrs. Catherine M. Swan, mother of Mary Swan Thompson, wife of Major James K. Thompson, 16th U.S. Inf., died at Mansfield, Pa., March 7, 1910.

Second Lieut. Clarence McP. Janney, 12th U.S. Inf., killed himself on March 12, 1910, at Fort William McKinley, Manila, P.I., a newspaper despatch says. Lieutenant Janney, accompanied by his wife, attended a dinner party at the house of Lieut. Col. Robert F. Ames, 12th Inf. Lieutenant Janney left the party and went to his quarters. He obtained a revolver and returned to the house of Lieutenant Colonel Ames. On the way he fired one shot, presumably in the air. He entered the house and flourished the revolver. There was an explosion and he fell with a bullet in the head, dying almost instantly. It was at first reported that Lieutenant Colonel Ames had shot Lieutenant Janney, and guards placed him under arrest, but he was subsequently released and an investigation into the shooting ordered. Lieutenant Janney was born in Virginia in 1881 and entered the

Army as a private in the 16th Infantry Aug. 18, 1903, rising to the rank of battalion sergeant major. He was appointed second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, in February, 1907. The conclusion is that Lieutenant Janney committed suicide. Further details will come later to determine the exact facts in the case.

Col. John M. Rowan, a Confederate veteran, and the father of Major Andrew S. Rowan, U.S.A., retired, died in Union, West Va., March 14, 1910. He was eighty years old, and represented Monroe county three times in the Virginia Legislature and twice in the West Virginia Legislature. He was Speaker of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1887 and State Treasurer in 1892. He leaves a widow and five children.

Commodore Hovgaard, a Danish Arctic explorer, died at Copenhagen, Denmark, March 16, 1910. He figured prominently in the functions arranged in honor of Dr. Frederick A. Cook upon his visit to Copenhagen, and was one of the first to credit the claims of the American explorer. Following the rejection of Cook's claims by the University of Copenhagen, the Danish explorer declared that he could regard Cook thereafter only as an impostor.

Commodore Charles Ward Bartlett, U.S.N., retired, a grandson of Artemus Ward, the humorist, died in Worcester, Mass., March 17, 1910, of acute bronchitis, at the age of fifty-nine years. He entered the Navy June 20, 1867, and was retired on June 30, 1908, for disability incident to the Service. His last command was the Ohio. During the Spanish War he commanded the Piscataqua in the Philippines.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter, Gale Robinson, was born to the wife of Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., at St. Paul, Minn., March 12.

A son, George Daniel Wilhelm, was born to the wife of Capt. Walter M. Wilhelm, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., March 10.

Capt. and Mrs. S. J. Morris, M.S., and son, "Bill," were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., at Fort Miley, Cal., for four days, before sailing for the Philippines on the transport Logan on March 7.

Lieut. Frank B. Davis, of the 12th U.S. Inf., has, according to a newspaper despatch from Manila, been ordered before a court-martial, charged with having misrepresented the law to a similar court while defending an enlisted man.

Mrs. Allis, of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of Major A. W. Yates, has been spending a few weeks with Major and Mrs. Yates. Mrs. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield, Mass., has also been the house guest of Mrs. Yates, who entertained at bridge for her on March 12.

President Taft and Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, are to be entertained in Albany, N.Y., March 19. President Taft will be escorted by Troop B of the N.Y. Guard to the Executive Mansion, where he will be the guest of Governor Hughes during his stay in Albany.

Miss Katharine Anderson, daughter of Mrs. Charles Anderson, of Cincinnati, will go to Washington, D.C., the last of next week for a visit to the Misses Southerland, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. Southerland, at their home in N street. The Misses Anderson were guests at the White House earlier in the season and are nieces of Mrs. Taft.

At the annual meeting of the Megantic Game and Fish Corporation at the Algonquin Club, Boston, Saturday, March 12, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, told about his first buffalo hunt on the plains of Kansas in 1867, also about the famous originator of Rudyard Kipling's "Soldiers Three," Sergt. James Fegan, who was a member of Co. H, 3d U.S. Infantry, for about twenty-six years.

Edward S. Cowles, whose charges of discourtesy and assault led to the court-martial of Paymr. George P. Auld, U.S.N., and Asst. Surg. Auser H. Robnett, U.S.N., was arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court at Boston, Mass., March 15, on a charge of practicing medicine without being registered in Massachusetts. Dr. Cowles pleaded not guilty and the court ordered that he be held in \$500 bail. He furnished cash bail.

At the annual meeting of the Panama Canal Zone Chapter of the Red Cross on Feb. 27 these officers were elected for the ensuing year: Lieut. Col. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., chairman; Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., vice chairman; Miss J. Macklin Beattie, secretary; Lieut. Col. John L. Phillips, U.S.A., treasurer; executive committee, Lieutenant Colonel Phillips, Mrs. Lorin C. Collins and Mr. R. C. Shady. In the year \$937.50 was expended. The Chapter has 438 members and \$2,228.41 in the treasury.

Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, Brevet Major General U.S. Vols., has written to Hon. John W. Dwight, House of Representatives, urging the passage of the bill conferring the rank of lieutenant general on Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A. General Catlin says: "General Sickles is now the only living corps commander of that unparalleled struggle, wherein few, if any, officers served more ably, loyally and gallantly, or suffered and sacrificed more than he, whom I have been in the habit of calling 'the hero of Gettysburg,' without intending, however, to depreciate or disparage the pre-eminent ability and services of that great soldier who commanded the Army of the Potomac at that decisive battle of the war, Gen. George G. Meade." General Catlin has been appointed by Mayor Gaynor, of New York city, a member of the committee which is to receive Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, when he arrives at New York.

Gen. George B. McClellan Garrison 77, of the Regular Army and Navy Union, held their first reception on Friday evening, March 4, at the New York Turn Verein Hall, Eighty-fifth street and Lexington avenue, New York city. The gathering was gay with uniforms, as all members appeared in uniform. McClellan Garrison is a police garrison, composed of members of the Police Department of the city, and one of the largest in the United States. They had many members of the department as their guests, and all enjoyed themselves. The grand march was led by Past National Senior Vice Commander Bernard A. Flood, and dancing was kept up until daylight. The music was furnished and led by Professor Frank, of the Metropolitan Opera House, who is also instructor of the police band. Many guests were present from other garrisons, and the committee in charge received many compliments on the success of the affair. George B. McClellan Garrison invites any comrades of the A. and N.U. who are in New York on the first or third Tuesday of each month to attend musters at the 1st Battery Armory, Sixty-sixth street, near Columbus avenue.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. D. J. Carr, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., March 7, 1910.

A son, James William Park, was born to the wife of Lieut. Richard Park, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on March 4 at Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Elizabeth Washington, was born March 10, 1910, in Sewanee, Tenn., to the wife of Dr. Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith, formerly captain, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

Among those entertaining at luncheons at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on March 13 were Major and Mrs. David D. Porter, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U.S.N.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. George Dunlop Scott on Feb. 27 at Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Scott is a son of the late Lieut. John Scott, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. John Scott, 4th U.S. Inf.

Brig. Gen. F. K. Ward, Mrs. Ward and Miss Ward were guests of honor at a dinner of handsome appointments, given by Capt. and Mrs. George W. Read at Fort Riley, Kas. Covers were laid for eight.

Miss Elizabeth Kibbey has sent out cards for a small tea on Tuesday, March 29, at five o'clock, to meet Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A., at her Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, D.C.

Senior Capt. F. M. Munger, U.S.R.C.S., retired, and Mrs. Munger, Lieut. Levin T. Jones, U.S.R.C.S., retired, and Mrs. Jones have gone to their ranch in Sonoma county, Cal. Their address will be 1035 Clark street, Santa Rosa, Cal.

Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, 10th U.S. Cav., has left the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, and is now on leave in Baltimore at Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he is under Dr. Finney for treatment of an intestinal trouble of tropical origin.

Mrs. J. H. Stone entertained on March 8 at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at five hundred in honor of Mrs. C. G. Stone, of Washington, D.C. There were six tables, and Mrs. Guiney, Mrs. Disque and Mrs. Read won the prizes. A buffet luncheon was served.

Mrs. Read, wife of Lieut. John Henry Read, jr., 3d U.S. Cav., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, of Norfolk, Va., for several weeks, before joining Lieutenant Read at Fort Keogh, Montana Remount Depot, where he has recently been ordered for duty.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre and Miss Ailie Heard sailed last week from New York for Europe. Captain De Loffre will spend six months as a resident physician at the Rotunda Hospital, in Dublin, Ireland, where he will make a specialty of the diseases of women and children. Mrs. De Loffre and her sister will spend the time in travel.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Rafferty, Coast Art. U.S.A., on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., will review the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Monday night, March 28. The 13th is one of the three Coast Artillery organizations of New York that will take part in the Coast Artillery exercises at Fort Wright for ten days next June.

The appeal of Capt. Thomas Franklin, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., recently convicted of grand larceny in connection with cadet mess funds at the West Point Military Academy, was dismissed by the Supreme Court, Washington, D.C., March 14, 1910. Captain Franklin will therefore be compelled to serve his sentence of two and a half years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

Mrs. Sanford, wife of Lieut. Col. James C. Sanford, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., has returned to Newport, R.I., from New York, where she went to see her daughter, Miss Faith Sanford, off for Panama with Mrs. Hodges, wife of Colonel Hodges, Corps of Engrs., who is on duty at the Canal. Miss Sanford will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hodges during her stay in the Canal Zone.

A faded emblem of the War of 1812—a battle-flag carried by the victorious Army of Andrew Jackson at New Orleans—is to be returned to the State Museum at the latter city by Mrs. Augusta M. Shackford, of Pittsfield, N.H., and formerly of Boston, Mass. The flag has been in Northern territory for nearly fifty years, having been part of property seized by the Union forces under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in a raid on New Orleans in the Civil War.

The annual meeting of the Order of Indian Wars of the United States was held in Washington on March 17. After the business meeting the members were entertained at dinner by Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., at his residence. The following members were present: Gens. Nelson A. Miles, R. S. Oliver, G. W. Davis, C. F. Humphrey, W. P. Hall, George H. Harries, Anson Mills, J. J. O'Connell and C. P. Miller, Cols. J. H. Patzki, P. F. Harvey, C. W. Taylor, Hunter Liggett and H. P. Birmingham and Majors J. O. Skinner and S. E. Smiley.

Chaplain Matthew C. Gleeson, U.S.N., who made the trip round the world with the fleet as a chaplain, gave an entertaining talk about the 40,000-mile cruise in the Court square theater, Springfield, Mass., March 13, before an audience of over 1,000 persons. The occasion was the annual concert and lecture for the benefit of the Holy Family parish, which is held near St. Patrick's Day as an observance of Ireland's national holiday. The chaplain followed the fleet south along the Atlantic coast and north up the Pacific, telling stories illuminating or humorous about the places of call. He stated that forty per cent. of the crews of the warships were Catholic, but that eighty per cent. of the officers were non-Catholic, and he said that he could not have been treated more kindly or liberally by people of his own faith than he was by the non-Catholic officers with whom he associated.

"The piping times of peace that bring the soldier into closer touch with the gentler things of life, have caused many valiant warriors to take up civil pursuits," says the Spectator, of Portland, Ore., on March 5, "and the latest instance is that of 1st Lieut. J. M. Kelso, jr., the Army recruiting officer of Portland. In the ante-bellum days of 1898 he was an attorney—a very young one, it is true, but a full-fledged lawyer with aspirations that reached the limitations of the legal profession. Then came the call for volunteers, and the young collegian cast aside his sheepskin and entered the Army, where he has remained ever since. His work was arduous, and not long ago he was invalided out of active service from the 13th Infantry and detailed on recruiting duty. He spent his spare time reading up his long-abandoned law books, and last Monday he took his examination before the Supreme Court, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of Oregon. By all accounts he passed a very successful examination. Lieutenant Kelso is a native of Little Rock, Ark., and is in his early thirties. His work as an Army recruiting officer has been as able as was the performance of his duties in the Philippine Islands."



Gen. and Mrs. Fred. D. Grant, U.S.A., were luncheon guests on March 13 in Washington, D.C., of Mrs. Leiter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colvocoresses, U.S.N., have left Colorado Springs, Colo., and are at present at the Hotel Gordon, Washington, D.C.

A son, David Castleman, was born to the wife of Lieut. James P. Castleman, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 11.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., will review the 12th Regiment in its armory in New York city on the night of Thursday, April 7.

Capt. H. I. Bearss, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty on the Louisiana, has been ordered to command the Naval Station at Guantanamo, Cuba.

A daughter, Nancy West, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Minor, U.S.N., at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on March 6, 1910.

Mrs. Todd, widow of the late Professor Todd, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., Saturday, March 12, for Baltimore, Md., where she is visiting relatives.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 13th U.S. Inf., on March 15, 1910, and has been named Marjorie Fullington Thompson.

A son, Charles Morris, 3d, grandson of Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, U.S.A., was born at Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910, to the wife of John M. Morris.

Miss Louisa Biddle, of Philadelphia, is the house guest of Mrs. Andrew Porter, widow of the late General Porter, U.S.A., at her I street house, in Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Elena-Louise, was born to the wife of Lieut. Frank L. Beals, U.S.A., Military Attaché at the American Embassy, on Feb. 16, 1910, at Petropolis, Brazil.

Major O. C. Horney, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., on duty at Dover, Del., will deliver a lecture at Fort Monroe, Va., on March 25, on the subject of the manufacture of smokeless powder.

Dr. Robert Smart, formerly first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, U.S.A., has been recently appointed on Governor Mills' staff as surgeon general of the National Guard, territory of New Mexico.

Lieut. A. J. Woude, 6th U.S. Cav., has returned from Manila, via Europe and Egypt, and is in New York city with Mrs. Woude at the Hotel Portland, West Forty-seventh street. They leave for Washington about April 1.

Mme. Thiebaut, wife of the Minister of France at Buenos Ayres, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Irwin, wife of Comdr. William Manning Irwin, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., left last week for Philadelphia, Pa.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate on March 10 for promotion in the Revenue Cutter Service: Second Lieut. of Engrs. Samuel Moorehead Rock to be first lieutenant of Engineers; 3d Lieut. of Engrs. Harvey Fletcher Johnson to be second lieutenant of Engineers.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce had quite a large party at the Embassy at Washington, D.C., March 16, at dinner. It included Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Emory, Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant and Lieut. Col. B. R. James, Military Attaché of the British Embassy.

Mrs. Brumby, wife of Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Hardeman Brumby, U.S.N., and small daughter, who have been spending the past two months in Athens, Ga., will return to Norfolk, Va., Easter, and will be with Mrs. Brumby's mother, Mrs. Truxton, widow of the late Commodore William Truxton, U.S.N., at 256 Freeman street.

Major F. H. E. Epstein, U.S.A., retired, on March 16 was appointed an auditor in the Department of Finance, New York city, at a salary of \$5,000 a year. Major Epstein will be placed in charge of the auditors. About a month since he was appointed by the Comptroller as secretary to the Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisal.

Miss Christine Patten, daughter of Col. William S. Patten, sailed from San Francisco on the transport Logan March 7 to join her sister, Mrs. Eastman, wife of Capt. William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, at Manila, P.I. Captain Eastman has two months' leave of absence, to take effect upon being returned from duty in the Philippines, and the party contemplate returning to the United States via Europe.

Med. Dir. David Kindeberger, U.S.N., retired, Vice Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy, and former Vice President Fairbanks were passengers on the S.S. Mauretania when she reached New York at 11:50 p.m. on March 17, after a record-breaking trip. The voyage was made in 4 days 15 hours 29 minutes, twenty-six minutes better than the best previous record, which was also held by the Mauretania.

Mrs. Kossuth Niles, wife of Rear Admiral Niles, U.S.N., will give a series of eight parlor talks in Washington, D.C., descriptive of travel on the continent and practical hints regarding the expense. Personal experiences and descriptions of paintings and objects of art will be given, and the proceeds are for the benefit of St. Thomas's Church debt. The first talk was given at the home of Mrs. B. P. Lamberton, 1319 N street, Washington, D.C., March 16.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., gave a buffet luncheon as a farewell party at his quarters at Fort Myer, Va., March 13, for the officers and their wives, student officers of the War College and the officers of the General Staff and their wives. The host was assisted by his mother, Mrs. John W. Bell, and Mrs. H. J. Luce, of New York, and Miss Van Voorhis, who are also Gen. and Mrs. Bell's guests. Mrs. Bell is in mourning this winter because of the death of her parents and is taking no part in social life.

Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., entertained the members of the English polo team now visiting Burlingame at luncheon at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., a few days since. A number of officers of the post were invited to meet the British officers, who later were conducted about the Presidio. Among the guests were Major Lee, Major Hobson, Captain Hurndall and Lieutenant Gill, all of whom are members of the Hussars, and Colonel Lundeen and Capt. S. C. Haight, 5th Cav., of the Presidio.

In connection with a portrait of Captain Gove Leslie's Weekly publishes the following: "To command the Delaware, the first American Dreadnought, is an honor which will come to Capt. Charles A. Gove. Few men in the U.S. Navy have had a wider or more varied experience in naval matters. Captain Gove was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Grant and was graduated in 1876. He has made three trips around the world in his official capacity and has filled many important posts when on shore duty. At present he is commandant of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy,

which position calls for a high degree of tact and a keen appreciation of the necessity of discipline to be obtained by inspiring confidence rather than through measures of severity. He has directed the destinies of eight hundred midshipmen and has striven to obtain a high standard of conduct among the middies, and has yet won for himself their universal esteem. His assignment to command the Delaware comes as a well merited compliment to one whose career has been successful through his genial, manly qualities and his ability as a naval officer."

Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., was host on March 15 at a delightful stag dinner for the officers of the squadron, with Major J. G. Galbraith as the guest of honor. The colors, flags and guidons were used in decoration, and the long table was lighted with numerous yellow candles, while a great basket of yellow jonquils and fern formed the centerpiece. Those present were Major J. G. Galbraith, Capt. G. O. Cress, Lieutenants Righter, Prunty, Tyler, O'Hara, Klemm, Henry and Lieut. Walter S. Grant, A.D.C., Lieut. George W. Paine, A.C., Mr. Jules Denegre, of St. Paul, and Lieutenant Burnett.

A college moving picture machine has been added to the post school equipment at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with the approval of Col. William L. Pitcher, commanding, for the purpose of giving the one hundred enlisted men of the school practical instructions in history, art, science, astronomy, travel and other subjects by means of biograph views. Monday evening the class in astronomy was given views of Halley's comet. Next week the class in geography will be shown moving pictures of France and other countries which they have been studying during the school term. The instructors are Chaplain Rice, Corporal Lever, Private Woodward and others.

Arrangements are being made for a series of tableaux to be given for the benefit of the House of Mercy at Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., on April 7. Those which promise to be among the most interesting are the Army and Navy tableaux, which are in charge of Army and Navy women. The subject selected for the Army one is "West Point in 1860," and the costumes of that period, hoop skirts and uniforms, promise to make the tableau an extremely pretty one. Mrs. Langfitt, wife of Lieut. Col. William Langfitt, U.S.A., Mrs. Hall, wife of Brigadier General Hall, U.S.A., Mrs. Crawford, wife of Brig. Gen. Medore Crawford, U.S.A., Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Major Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U.S.A., Mrs. Aleshire, wife of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., and Mrs. Downey, wife of Major George F. Downey, U.S.A. Mrs. Emory, wife of Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Stanton Schroeder, U.S.N., who have charge of the Navy tableau, will present "Commodore Perry's Reception by the Imperial Commission of Tokio." Other historical scenes will be "Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Louis XVI.," "General Washington's Last Birthday," "The American Minister at the Court of the First Empire," "The Decoration of Commodore Truxtun by the United States Government," "John Adams at the Time of the Revolution" and "Betty's Battle Flag."

#### STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Town Topics says: "President Taft, during the first year of his administration, has fulfilled only one of his many promises—he has reduced the Army. This he has accomplished, without the advice, consent or knowledge of Congress, by ordering that all recruiting, except re-enlistments, shall cease. His other promises have been revised and reversed, like his tariff pledges, but he has succeeded in carrying out the scheme disclosed at Beverly, Mass., last summer, to keep down the strength of the Army, which is now about 75,000 men. Anyone who believes that this small nucleus of a fighting force is sufficient to guard an area of over 3,200,000 square miles, with a population of 90,000,000 and a wealth of \$107,000,000,000, seems to be not a fit person to occupy the titular position of Commander-in-Chief. The reduction of the Regular Army is a legacy from 'my distinguished predecessor,' and is part of the plot to enforce the secret Dick law, which places the Militia of all the states under the absolute control of the President and enables him to order any regiment of the National Guard to foreign service. Few persons are aware that such a law exists: the National Guard placidly ignores it; but when an opportunity occurs to put it into effect there will be more bloody rioting than there was during the conscription."

The last War Department G.O. determining the strength of the Army issued previous to the advent of the present administration was G.O. 131, Aug. 14, 1908, which fixed the total at 77,743; G.O. 61, March 27, 1909, issued three weeks after the inauguration of Mr. Taft, added 65 men to this, thus making the total 77,808. This was increased by G.O. 93, May 6, 1909, to 78,308; by G.O. 125, June 25, 1909, increased to 78,788, and by G.O. 223, Nov. 8, 1909, reduced six men, to 78,782. The last G.O. on this subject, G.O. 21, Feb. 8, 1910, fixed the number at 76,902, a reduction of \$41 on the total of authorized strength at the time Mr. Taft was inaugurated. These figures do not include the 3,461 men of the Hospital Corps or the 5,731 Philippine Scouts. In his last annual report the Adjutant General publishes a table comparing the strength of the Army Oct. 15, 1909, over seven months after the inauguration of Mr. Taft, with what it was the year before at the same date, five months before his inauguration. Of this General Ainsworth says: "It will be seen from the foregoing table that there was an increase in the authorized enlisted strength of the Army, but that there was a larger increase in the actual enlisted strength, which was only 7,107 enlisted men short of the authorized strength on Oct. 15, 1909, as against a deficiency of 9,315 enlisted men on Oct. 15, 1908."

The present recruiting orders limit enlistments not to re-enlistments, strictly speaking, but to men who have had previous experience in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. Last year the re-enlistments proper were over 16,000 less than the losses of enlisted men from various causes. As the editor of Town Topics comes within the designation he can, if he wishes, and can answer the other requirements, enlist at any one of the several recruiting stations now open in the city of New York. The latest recruiting circular, that for January, 1910, reports the enlistments for that month, including re-enlistments, at 2,142. As the reports are not yet in, it is impossible to say what the exact strength of the Army is at this date. It is supposed to be about the authorized strength, 76,902, or 841 less than its authorized strength at the date of Mr. Taft's inauguration. Town Topics is entirely right, however, in protesting against any decrease in the strength of the Army. It should be recruited up to the limit of possibility under the law, and should be further increased, and Congress should provide officers enough to

command it. We are glad to have the support of our contemporary in seeking to bring about this result.

To speak of the much published and much discussed and amended Dick law as a secret law is simply amusing. It places our contemporary on the footing of the man who, when he was found beating a Jew because of the crucifixion, excused himself on the plea that he had never heard of the event until the day before.

The closing exercises of the United States Naval Medical School for the year and the graduation of the class of 1910 will take place Thursday, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at the school building at the foot of Twenty-fourth street in Washington. The program embraces many interesting features, among which will be an address by Secretary Meyer and the presentation of degrees by him. The principal address of the occasion will be delivered by Prof. Edward Quintard, of the New York Post-Graduate Medical College. Surgeon General Stokes will also address the class with a few remarks of valedictory counsel. The members of the class are: James Alvin Bass, Maryland; Walter Andrew Bloedorn, Nebraska; Clyde Bradley Camerer, Illinois; Arthur Bond Cecil, Maryland; William Henry Connor, Massachusetts; Andrew Blaine Davidson, Pennsylvania; George Reuben Williamson French, Massachusetts; Philip Eugene Garrison, New Jersey; Stanley Douglass Hart, Connecticut; William Lorn Irvine, Rhode Island; Harry Equilla Jenkins, Virginia; John Thomas Johnson, Iowa; Joseph John Anthony McMullin, Pennsylvania; Earle Wood Phillips, New York; Willard James Riddick, North Carolina; Irving Whitmore, Robbins, California; Gardner Ellis Robertson, New York; Griffith Edwards Thomas, Michigan; Frank William Thompson, Connecticut; Duncan Cameron Walton, Maryland.

#### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 14, 1910.

Wednesday night Capt. and Mrs. Ford were hosts at dinner and bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Mabce, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Blakely. Friday night dinners were given by Capt. and Mrs. Mabce, who entertained Capt. and Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Tyrrell and Captain Robertson; and by Lieut. and Mrs. Foerster, who entertained Colonel Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Major and Mrs. Straub and Lieutenant Mitchell.

Mrs. Wiegstein, who has been at her home in Nebraska during the winter, arrived Tuesday with her little daughter, Mrs. J. C. McCann and two children, Lloyd and Odell, of Cairo, Mo., arrived the same day and spent the week with Mrs. Ridings.

Friday the officers and ladies of the post gave a hop, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Errington entertained at supper Capt. and Mrs. Mabce, Capt. and Mrs. Morton, of St. Louis, Mrs. Tyrrell, Captain Robertson and Lieutenants Wilson and Mitchell. Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Mabce were the guests of Major and Mrs. Straub at a theater party at the Garrick. After the play the party adjourned to Tony Faust's for supper.

Spring is now with us and apparently to stay; dress parades were started last week. Friday we had a fire in the underbrush in the woods which necessitated the turning out of the greater part of the command. It burned steadily for two days, but no damage to the trees was done.

Monday night the post band gave a concert in the mess hall, followed by a basketball game between the 23d and 27th Companies, the former winning, 36 to 20. Saturday night two more games were played; one between the 18th and 15th Companies, 14 to 12, in favor of the latter; and the other between the Hospital Corps and 27th Company, 22 to 19, in favor of the former. The games seem to get more exciting right along and draw big crowds.

Thursday Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Ford were the guests of Mrs. W. A. Hardaway, of St. Louis, who gave a bridge party of four tables. Mrs. Bradley won first prize, a beautiful vase of rock crystal. Monday Mrs. Miller, of St. Louis, was host at a luncheon. The guests from the garrison were Mrs. Errington and Mrs. Tyrrell. Sunday night Major and Mrs. Straub entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Errington and Mrs. Tyrrell with a chafing dish supper.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 16, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Justin Bailey spent several days last week with Major and Mrs. John L. Hayden and a great many functions were crowded into the few days they were here. Saturday morning Mrs. Kimberly had a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Bailey; to meet here were Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Brown, of Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. Howell. The prizes were books, won by Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Rorebeck. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Frank Coe entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Bailey. Other guests were Meses. Howell, Rorebeck, Perry, Dengler, Bettison, Farley, Coleman, Hayden, Brown, Cocheu and Hinkley. The prizes, brass card boxes, were won by Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Hayden and Mrs. Bettison. Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Bailey and Major and Mrs. Hayden. Last Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams entertained at bridge for Mrs. Joseph Scott McKell, Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Jesse M. Nichols, Lieut. and Mrs. David McKell. The prizes were won by Mrs. Johnson and Lieutenant McKell.

Mrs. Rowena Abbott, who has been spending the winter in Texas, returned last Friday. Mrs. Arthur M. Conklin is home again after spending two months with her parents in California. Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. James P. Barney entertained at bridge for Miss Carlton, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Bettison, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Hinkley, Miss Brown, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Hayden; prizes were won by Mrs. Farley and Mrs. Barker. Many guests were asked in for tea after the game was over. Mrs. John W. Gulick served tea and Mrs. Hayden chocolate. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained with a bridge dinner on Thursday evening for Gen. and Miss Carlton, Mrs. Townsend, of Long Island; Major and Mrs. I. N. Lewis and Mrs. Kimberly. Prizes were won by Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Kimberly. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams entertained two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. A. O. Townsend. Other guests were Major Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Hopkins. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hase and Major Lewis.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. C. C. Carter gave a small tea for Miss Stevens, of Richmond. On the same afternoon Mrs. Claude E. Brigham gave a tea to introduce her house guest, Miss Gibbons, of California, to the young people of the garrison. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle entertained at dinner at the Chamberlin for Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Dengler and Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Wheatley. Tuesday evening Mrs. Wheatley entertained at bridge for Mrs. Coward, Mrs. Dengler, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Terrell, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Lull and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Crawford won the prize. On Monday afternoon Mrs. C. E. T. Lull entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Gibbons. Other guests were Meses. Rorebeck, Farley, Pence, Brigham, Hase, Dengler, Wertebaker and Nicholls, Meses Abbott and Brown. Prizes were won by Mrs. Nicholls and Mrs. Dengler and Miss Abbott. Monday evening Mrs. Charles A. Clark entertained at bridge



for Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Dengler, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wheatley, Mrs. Dengler winning the prize.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Edward Canfield, jr., entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wertenbaker and Miss Roland. On Friday evening Miss Marion Townsley entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Omira Bailey, her house guest. Other guests were Misses Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Lieutenants Lee, Call, Tilton, Moore and Hardaway.

The ball given at the Chamberlin Friday evening by the second lieutenants was a marked success and their praises were sounded on all sides. Their nickname, "Incubators," was well carried out. On the back of the dancing cards was a tiny chicken, half out of the shell. The idea was nests of spun sugar, with small chickens made of the cream. In the receiving line were Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Wallace. Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a very beautiful dinner at the Chamberlin for Mr. George W. Stevens, Miss Helen Stevens, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Miss Moulton, of Richmond; Miss Olive Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Barney, Dr. Maddox, Lieutenants Dice and Pratt.

Capt. John W. Gilmore has returned after a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. Hinkley are the guests of Major and Mrs. William Smith. Last Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry gave a supper at the club for Capt. and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Capt. Clarence Bunker, Miss Olive Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Oler, Señor L. Morrene, Captain Watson, Lieutenants Donahue, Ide and Pratt. Capt. and Mrs. James P. Howell entertained at bridge on Monday evening for Miss Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Captains Bunker and Abbott, Miss Rowena Abbott and Lieutenant Jordan. The prizes were won by Miss Brown and Mrs. Rorebeck. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Walter C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley gave a tea for the young people in honor of their cousin, Miss Garmany, of New York. Mrs. John W. Gulick poured tea and Mrs. Garmany served frappe.

Miss Polly Bailey was the guest of Miss Margaret Lewis from Friday until Sunday. On account of the heavy snowstorm the Saturday night hop was poorly attended. The Morning Bridge Club met to-day with Mrs. James P. Barney, Mrs. Pence winning the prize, a silver mounted coaster. Mrs. R. P. Davis, who has been quite sick, is able to be out again. Colonel Bailey, Mrs. Bailey and the Misses Bailey returned to Washington on Sunday night.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., March 16, 1910.

Lieutenant Stewart's horse fell with him in the riding hall last week; Lieutenant Stewart broke a small bone in his foot, but is now able to get around with the use of crutches. A concert was given in the post gymnasium last Wednesday evening, after which one of the privates of Battery D gave an exhibition in jail breaking. Last Thursday evening Miss Holbrook, of Washington, gave a bridge party, at which Miss Grant and Miss Woodall were the guests of honor. Miss Grant and Miss Woodall are visiting the Misses Garrard.

Capt. and Mrs. T. N. Horn entertained at dinner Friday evening for their house guest, Miss Young and Miss Chase. Others present were Captains Locke, Merrill and Major Allen. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews had guests at dinner on Friday evening, and Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles entertained ten at dinner that evening. The Misses Wieberg, of Cincinnati, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Miles for a few days last week.

The last formal hop of the season was given Friday evening. Mesdames Garrard, Foltz, Horn and Whitfield received the guests. The hop room was very prettily decorated with gaudions and greens.

Miss Chase, who has been with Capt. and Mrs. Horn for a few days, left yesterday for her home in Boston. Miss Young, Mrs. Horn's sister, will be here a few weeks longer. Major Foltz has a four months' leave, with permission to go "beyond the sea," and he and Mrs. Foltz expect to leave in June, to visit Spain first. Major Allen entertained at luncheon on Saturday. His guests were the Misses Garrard, Miss Grant, Miss Woodall and Lieutenants Brown, Captain Smith and Lieutenant Moose went to Baltimore Monday evening to be present at an athletic meet.

Capt. and Mrs. Horn had as their guests at supper Sunday evening Miss Chase, Miss Young, Captain Newbill and Lieutenant Hopkins. Lieut. and Mrs. Shepherd entertained a few guests at bridge Monday evening for their house guests, Miss Moorna and Miss Kimberly. Tuesday evening the Misses Garrard, Miss Grant, Miss Woodall and Lieutenants Tate, Moose, Smith and Hopkins went on a "bus party to 'The Midway,'" the new indoor amusement park.

#### FORT DU PONT.

Fort Du Pont, Del., March 15, 1910.

Mrs. L. S. Edwards was hostess at a delightfully informal tea for the ladies of the garrison on Friday afternoon, March 4. Those present were Mrs. C. H. Hunter, Mrs. F. E. Murphy, Mrs. L. S. Ryan, Mrs. R. I. McKenney and her mother, Mrs. Irvine; Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin and Mrs. William Jefferson, from Delaware City. The Misses Emma and Dorothy Taylor, of Glen Ridge, N.J., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell. Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and the Misses Taylor. Thursday evening a Capt. and Mrs. Ryan entertained very informally to meet the Misses Taylor, the guests being Major E. Hartnett, Lieut. R. N. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin, Lieutenants Ashbridge, Smith and Dunsworth. After playing cards the party indulged in a Welsh rabbit. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. N. Campbell gave a bowling party for the Misses Taylor. After the strenuous exercise at the post exchange the guests repaired to the quarters of the host, where a delicious chafing-dish supper was served. Those invited were Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Lieut. and Mrs. Eglin, Major Hartnett, Lieutenants Smith, Ashbridge and Dunsworth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eglin were entertained at supper Thursday evening by the Misses Clark, of Greenlee, and Saturday evening the Misses Taylor and Lieutenant Campbell were guests of the Misses Clark. Col. M. F. Harmon, I.G. Dept., arrived Saturday evening to make a general inspection and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hunter. Mrs. F. J. Behr has returned from a few weeks' visit in the South. We regret that two of the garrison officers are to leave us. Capt. T. E. Murphy detailed to the Pay Department, and Lieut. R. N. Campbell to the Artillery school. With their families they will be greatly missed.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 12, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston left last week for California to make a short visit to the latter's mother before going East for the summer. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, is in El Paso from his home in Washington. General Mills is here for the purpose of building a large business block on the site of the old Grand Central Hotel, which will be remembered by many Army persons.

The post has the appearance of "The Deserted Village," and the few who are here will be glad to see the new troops arrive next month. Gen. Anson Mills was tendered a banquet at the St. Regis Hotel in El Paso Friday evening by the Chamber of Commerce and other prominent business men of the city. The affair was a very enjoyable one. General Mills is looked on as an El Paso pioneer, having come here as a second lieutenant many years ago, and having practically laid out the present site of the city.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 14, 1910.

Promotion in the Army.

Major Eugene O. Fehé, Signal Corps, to be placed on the

retired list of the Army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel from the date on which he shall be retired from active service. Nominations sent to the Senate March 16, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Signal Corps.

Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, to be major from March 14, 1910, vice Fehé, retired from active service.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, Infantry, unassigned, to be colonel from March 12, 1910, vice Cooke, 19th Inf., retired from active service.

Major Harry L. Bailey, 2d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel from March 12, 1910, vice Morton, 5th Inf., detailed as inspector general on that date.

Capt. William Weigel, 18th Inf., to be major from March 12, 1910, vice Bailey, 2d Inf., promoted.

First Lieut. James G. Hannah, 10th Inf., to be captain from March 12, 1910, vice Weigel, 18th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Elery Farmer, 26th Inf., to be first lieutenant from March 12, 1910, vice Hannah, 10th Inf., promoted.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 11, 1910.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Howard Clarke to be first lieutenant.

Edwin Brooks Maynard to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

William Nichols Porter to be second lieutenant.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Charles W. Van Way to be captain.

Second Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne to be first lieutenant.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 14, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. William C. Asserson to be a lieutenant commander.

Med. Insp. Phillips A. Lovering to be a medical director.

### THE ARMY.

S.O. MARCH 17, 1910, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. James L. Robinson, Medical Reserve Corps, will report at Fort Worden, for duty.

First Lieut. Thomas M. Knox, now at Presidio of San Francisco, will join proper station, Boise Barracks.

The following changes in assignments of officers of Coast Artillery are ordered: Second Lieut. Abney Payne from 52d to 27th Company; 2d Lieut. John T. Rowe from 128th to 59th Company.

Second Lieut. William C. Koenig is relieved from assignment to 147th Company and attached to the 9th.

First Lieut. Charles B. G. De Nancere, M.R.C., will report to Washington for purpose of delivering lectures to class at Army Medical School Monday, April 11, and Thursday, April 14.

Capt. C. C. Burt, C.A.C., recently promoted, assigned to 72d Company. First Lieut. E. H. Thompson, recently promoted, assigned to 97th Company.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. John McBride, Phil. Scouts, accepted by President, to take effect March 20.

Capt. William H. Tobin relieved as assistant to quartermaster at Seattle; will take transport to sail May 5, for Manila.

Major Carter P. Johnson, 8th Cav., upon his own application, is retired April 1, after more than thirty-three years' service.

G.O. 26, FEB. 17, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes an excerpt of the proceedings of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, convened in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1910, together with the modified regulations for the national matches and other competitions.

G.O. 38, MARCH 7, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the act of Congress to correct the lineal rank of Capt. Granville Sevier and others.

G.O. 39, MARCH 10, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Amends the Army Transport Service Regulations in regard to sanitary inspection and also provides that one company of the 3d Battalion of Engineers, to be selected by the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, on recommendations of the C.O., 3d Battalion of Engineers, and of the C.O., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be relieved from duty at that post, and proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for station. It also provides that veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery will carry revolvers and ammunition when on field duty, and publishes the following orders as to uniform: The color of the authorized stripes, chevrons, facings, and cord edge braid, of the dress uniform, and breast cord for the Service School detachments will be green; the color of the authorized stripes of the chevrons and facings of the dress uniform for Army Service detachment, Quartermaster's Department at the U.S. Military Academy, will be green, piped with white; color of cord edge braid and breast cord to be mired in alternate white and green stripes; the cap and collar ornaments of the Army Service detachment, Quartermaster's Department, at the U.S. Military Academy and for the Service School detachments, will consist of a cogged wheel, with hammer and quill crossed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

G.O. 40, MARCH 11, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Gives the provisional organization prescribed for field companies of the Signal Corps.

G.O. 41, MARCH 12, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Amends Par. 1081, Army Regulations, with regard to the condemnation and sale of horses assigned to companies of Signal Corps, and mules assigned to combat transportation of the Signal Corps.

G.O. 16, MARCH 10, 1910, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The regular target practice season for small arms, as published in G.O. No. 150, this department, series of 1909, is amended to designate the period from March 15 to June 15, 1910, as the regular season for the troops at Washington Barracks, D.C.

By command of Major General Wood:

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, I.G., is relieved from detail in Inspector General's Department, to take effect April 10, 1910. (March 12, W.D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Post Q.M. Sergeants Robert Jennings, Charles Macubbin, David A. Nelson, Henry C. Chard, and Conrad Reichherzer, Philippine Islands, will be sent on the first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, for orders. (March 11, W.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Lawrence Doyle, 11th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orville Jackson, Q.M. depot, New York city, will be sent to Fort Niagara, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. August F. Cordes, who will be sent to Philadelphia, Pa., for temporary duty. (March 12, W.D.)

The following post quartermaster sergeants will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco May 5, 1910: Charles B. Franke, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Samuel L. Robertson, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Marion M. Lee, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Frank Brown, Fort Clark, Texas; Hans August Madsen, Fort Screven, Ga.; John Spokes, Fort Strong, Mass.; Robert C. Easton, Q.M. depot, Omaha, Neb.; David F. Reed, Fort De Soto, Fla.;

Benjamin A. Anderson, Madison Barracks, N.Y. (March 11, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., D.Q.M.G., will take charge of the office of the chief Q.M. of the department during the temporary absence of Major Cruise. (March 2, D. Lakes.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Berard Widell, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to report not later than April 1, 1910, for temporary duty until the departure from that post of the troops under orders for duty at Camp Yosemite, Cal., when he will be sent by rail to that camp, for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Comy. Sergt. Richard Tandler (appointed March 12, 1910, from commissary sergeant, 6th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. Such sergeant upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George Flock, Fort Wingate, N.M., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as will enable him to report not later than April 1, 1910, for duty with the troops under orders for duty at Camp Yosemite, Cal. (March 12, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Omoio L. Hiarhi, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. James Halahan will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde upon completion of the duty assigned him at Fort Moultrie, S.C., will be sent to Fort Screven, Ga., for the purpose of repairing an oven at that post. (March 14, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. George H. Gilland (appointed March 15, 1910, from commissary sergeant, 13th Cav.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty, under the provisions of G.O. No. 175, W.D., Aug. 23, 1907, is completed. (March 16, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Leave for two months, upon his arrival at San Francisco, is granted Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C. (March 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about April 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Harry O. Humphreys, M.C. (March 11, D.E.)

Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice 1st Lieut. William R. Dear, M.C., relieved. (March 14, W.D.)

Capt. Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., will report on April 25, 1910, to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (March 12, W.D.)

Capt. James F. Hall, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as attending surgeon at Chicago. (March 12, W.D.)

Major Patrick H. McAndrew, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., upon his release from treatment at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will then proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty, relieving Major Chandler P. Robbins, M.C., who upon being thus relieved will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (March 11, W.D.)

Major Sanford H. Wadhams, M.C., upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (March 14, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Walter O. Howell, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty, and will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco. (March 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Lee C. Mudd, M.R.C., recently appointed, is ordered to active duty in the Service of the United States on account of an existing emergency, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (March 10, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Clements W. McMillan, M.R.C., is extended one month. (March 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. James D. Kerr, M.R.C., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (March 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 30, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparrenberger, M.R.C. (March 16, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on the dates set opposite their respective names to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Paul S. Halloran, June 6, 1910; Capt. Peter C. Field, June 6, 1910; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Pillsbury, Arthur C. Christy, Ray W. Bryan and Bernard S. Gostlin, May 16, 1910. (March 16, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on the dates set opposite their respective names to Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., president of the examining board at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: Capt. Louis Brechemin, jr., June 6, 1910; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Macy, Guy V. Eakle, Edgar G. Howard, H. Johnson and William H. Richardson, May 16, 1910. Upon the completion of his examination Lieutenant Macy will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty. (March 16, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. William Fredericks, H.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty. (March 12, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Reuben D. Robertson, now at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is transferred to the detachment of the Hospital Corps on duty at that hospital. (March 12, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, paymaster, is relieved from detail in Pay Department from May 29, 1910, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty, with station at Portland, Ore. (March 12, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave for ten days, upon the completion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, C.E. (March 12, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. John H. Poole, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 28, 1910. (March 11, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John H. Poole, C.E., is further extended to and including March 28, 1910. (March 11, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Odus C. Horney, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on March 25, 1910, before the advanced class at the Coast Artillery School on the subject of the "Manufacture of Smokeless Powder." (March 10, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. James Delaney, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William West, recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Richard O. Waterman, jr., who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Joseph B. Neaves. Sergeant Neaves will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (March 10, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will proceed to Wellington, Kas., and inspect on March 21, 1910, the



Signal Corps, Militia of Kansas, at that point. (March 2, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, Signal Corps (Cavalry), upon the expiration of the leave granted, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the occurrence of a vacancy in the Cavalry arm to which he can be assigned. (March 11, W.D.)

The retirement of Major Eugene O. Fehé, Signal Corps, from active service on March 14, 1910, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1892, is announced. Major Fehé will proceed to his home. (March 14, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. George L. Richter, Signal Corps, Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty in connection with the target range at that post. (March 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Standiford, Signal Corps, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is designated to make the annual inspection, about March 22, 1910, of Co. A, Signal Corps, Texas National Guard, at Brenham, Tex. (March 4, D.T.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Cheever, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the Cavalry organizations of the Texas National Guard at Austin, Houston, Corsicana and Amarillo, Tex. (March 4, D.T.)

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Leave for one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, 5th Cav. (March 11, W.D.)

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for fifteen days, about March 5, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 3, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months, about April 1, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Kennedy, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 1, D. Mo.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Upon being relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A., 2d Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., will join his command at Fort Riley, Kas. (March 3, D. Mo.)

##### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., about July 1, 1910. (March 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. George E. Price, 14th Cav., upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will report in person to the C.O., General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination with a view to determining whether or not he is physically fit to perform light duty. (March 15, W.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Major William F. Flynn, 15th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed at the proper time to Nevada, and inspect on March 26 and 27, 1910, Troop A, Cavalry, of Missouri. (March 5, D. Mo.)

Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Buffalo Gap and Allamore, Va., for the purpose of examining into the suitability for military purposes of certain lands in the vicinity of those points, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (March 15, D.E.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is designated to make the annual inspection, about March 22, 1910, of Battery A, Field Art., Texas National Guard, at Dallas, Tex. (March 4, D.T.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Lieut. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., now in New York city, will proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to Chief of Staff for duty. (March 10, W.D.)

Major Edward A. Millar, 5th Field Art., is relieved from his present duties, to take effect May 1, 1910, and will then proceed to San Francisco, for duty at the Presidio pending the arrival of the 1st Battalion of the 5th Field Artillery, when he will join that battalion. (March 14, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., recently promoted from second lieutenant, with rank from Feb. 16, 1910, is assigned to the 150th Company. (March 10, W.D.)

Capt. Terrence E. Murphy, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect May 29, 1910, vice Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, paymaster, relieved, and who will proceed on May 29, 1910, to Vancouver Barracks, for duty, with station at Portland, Ore. (March 12, W.D.)

Major George Blakely, C.A.C., is detailed as acting inspector general. He will report to Washington and report in person to the Inspector General of the Army for duty in his office. (March 12, W.D.)

Leave for seventeen days, about March 28, 1910, is granted Capt. William R. Doores, 133d Co., C.A.C. (March 12, D.E.)

Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C., will report to Washington about March 17, 1910, for the purpose of conferring with the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, War Department, on matters pertaining to the inspection of Coast Artillery reserves. (March 15, W.D.)

Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department, to take effect June 9, 1910, vice Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.S., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect that date. (March 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, about May 1, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, C.A.C. (March 14, D.E.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the Infantry organizations of the Texas National Guard stationed at Hillsboro, Hubbard, Mexia, Corsicana, Dallas, Kaufman, Terrell, Greenville, Fort Worth, North Fort Worth, Bowie, Decatur, Tlona, Weatherford, Stamford, Albany, Gatesville and Waco, Tex. While at Dallas Captain Coleman will also inspect the Hospital Corps Detachment stationed thereat. (March 4, D.T.)

##### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., acting I.G., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, vice Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, I.G., who is relieved from detail in that department. Lieutenant Colonel Wood will remain on duty in the office of the inspector general, Department of the East, until April 10, 1910. (March 12, W.D.)

##### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf. (March 11, W.D.)

Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the purpose of taking a special course in the Army Signal School. (March 12, W.D.)

Having been detailed for a special course at Signal School, prior to detail in the Signal Corps, Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 9th U.S. Inf., March 13, is relieved as commissary of the regiment. Capt. Ira C. Welborn, Q.M., is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as acting commissary of the regiment.

Leave for fourteen days, about March 4, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., 9th Inf. (March 3, D.T.)

##### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUHBOROUGH.

Leave for two months, about April 1, 1910, is granted Capt. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (March 5, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about March 10, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward H. Tarbuton, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (March 2, D. Mo.)

##### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 14th Inf. (March 10, W.D.)

##### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Douglas, Utah, during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, 13th Inf. (March 12, W.D.)

##### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John L. Jordan (now captain), 18th Inf., is extended one month. (March 15, W.D.)

##### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. George F. Cooke, 19th Inf., upon his own application is retired from active service, after more than thirty-four years' service. (March 12, W.D.)

##### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

First Sergt. Henry Chambers, Co. B, 25th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 11, W.D.)

##### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

Second Lieut. James C. Williams, 26th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 9th Infantry. He will proceed to San Francisco, and join regiment to which he is transferred at that place en route to the Philippine Islands. (March 15, W.D.)

##### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., to take effect upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (March 14, W.D.)

##### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., is extended two months. (March 10, D.E.)

##### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 30th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (March 11, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Walter C. McCaw, M.C.; Major Carl R. Darnall, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., March 10, 1910, for the physical re-examination of a candidate to determine his fitness for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Army. (March 10, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. John P. Wisner, C.A.C., and Dan C. Kingman, C.E., and Capt. James M. Williams, C.A.C., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Screven, Ga., to select new B' Stations for Batteries Brumby and Habersham. (March 1, D.G.)

An examining board to consist of Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C.; Major Monroe McFarland and William M. Morrow, and Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, and 1st Lieut. Luis G. de Quevedo, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at San Juan, P.R., about March 28, 1910, for examination for promotion of lieutenants of the Porto Rico Regiment. (March 10, W.D.)

#### BROWNSVILLE COURT.

The following officers will report to Washington for the purpose of giving testimony before the Brownsville Court of Inquiry: Capt. Samuel F. Lyon and Edgar A. Macklin, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George C. Lawrason, 25th Inf. When excused by the court; Captain Lyon and Lieutenant Lawrason will return to their proper stations, and Captain Macklin will return to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (March 10, W.D.)

#### MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

Capt. Romulus F. Walton, retired, is relieved from further duty as inspector for the annual inspection of the Militia of New York, the following officers are assigned as inspectors in his stead: First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf.—14th and 47th Regiments of Infantry, March 15, 16, April 5 and 6, 1910; Capt. George E. Thorne, 24th Inf.—Headquarters 4th Brigade, 65th and 74th Regiments of Infantry, April 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1910; Capt. Austin F. Prescott, 5th Inf.—Headquarters and band, 2d Infantry, March 28, 1910; Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G. Department, Governors Island, N.Y.—Headquarters Division, National Guard, and office of the A.G., state arsenal, April 25 and 28, 1910. (March 10, D.E.)

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of the Militia of Illinois, for 1910, is announced as follows: Medical Department and Hospital Corps, Major Gideon M.C. Van Poole, M.C. Cavalry, Major John B. McDonald, 15th Cav. Artillery and Signal Corps, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., adjutant, 5th Field Art. Infantry, headquarters 1st Brigade; 1st, 2d and 7th Infantry, and headquarters, band and Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, 8th Inf.; Major Benjamin C. Morse, 27th Inf.—To headquarters 2d Brigade; 4th and 5th Infantry and Companies G, H, I, K, L and M, 8th Inf. Capt. Robert M. Brambila, 27th Inf.—To headquarters 3d Brigade, and 3d and 6th Infantry. (March 10, D. Lakes.)

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of the Militia of Indiana, for 1910, is announced as follows: Medical Department and Hospital Corps, Capt. Learius J. Owen, M.C. Artillery, Signal Corps and stores, Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., adjutant, 5th Field Art. Infantry; Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf.—To headquarters Indiana National Guard, band, headquarters, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions and 1st Infantry; headquarters, 2d Infantry; headquarters 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions and 2d Infantry, and headquarters and 3d Infantry. Capt. John B. Schoerel, 10th Inf.—To headquarters and Company G, 1st Inf. band and Companies F, G, I and K, 2d Inf.; band, headquarters 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, and 3d Infantry. (March 10, D. Lakes.)

#### MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as instructors at the camp of instruction for Militia officers of Georgia, to be held at that post May 9 to 15, 1910. Upon the completion of their duties at Fort McPherson the officers named will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., for duty as instructors at the camp of instruction for Militia officers of Florida, to be held at that place May 16 to 20, 1910, and upon the completion of their duties at St. Augustine will return without delay to their proper station: Capt. Edward B. Hickok, 15th Cav.; William M. Fassett, 13th Inf.; George F. Baltzell, 15th Inf.; Matthew E. Hanna, 3d Cav. (March 16, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers, to take effect this date, are ordered: Lieut. Col. William C. Buttler from the 9th Infantry to the 22d Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Abner Pickering from the 22d Infantry to the 9th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Buttler will remain on duty at his present station pending the arrival of the 22d Infantry at that post.

Lieutenant Colonel Pickering will proceed to San Francisco, and join 9th Infantry, to sail with that regiment for Manila, about April 5, 1910.

#### ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Feb. 23, 1910, assigned to 19th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 2d Inf., promoted to colonel, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 80th Infantry.

Major Abner Pickering, 1st Inf., promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, rank Feb. 23, 1910, assigned to 22d Infantry.

Major James A. Mauey, 17th Inf., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 2d Infantry.

Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf., promoted to major, rank Feb. 23, 1910, assigned to 17th Infantry.

Capt. Charles H. Martin, 23d Inf., promoted to major, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 1st Infantry.

First Lieut. John L. Jordan, 18th Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 23, 1910, assigned to 18th Infantry.

First Lieut. Walter B. Elliott, 7th Inf., promoted captain, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 23d Infantry.

Second Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 18th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned 7th Infantry.

Colonel Chubb upon the expiration of leave will join regiment to which assigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Mauey will join station to which he may be assigned.

Major Charles H. Martin will, upon expiration of leave, join his regiment.

Major George W. Martin will, upon the expiration of leave granted, join regiment.

Captain Jordan, upon expiration of his present leave, will join company to which he may be assigned.

Captain Elliott will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Lieutenant Gregory will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. He will remain on duty with the 6th Infantry pending final action on an application for transfer.

Lieutenant Madison will join company to which he may be assigned. (March 12, W.D.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Lieut. Col. George K. Hunter, 5th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank Feb. 26, 1910, assigned to 7th Cavalry.

Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Feb. 26, 1910, assigned to 5th Cavalry.

Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 13th Cav., promoted to major, rank Feb. 26, 1910, assigned to 11th Cavalry.

First Lieut. John H. Lewis, 5th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 26, 1910, assigned to 18th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Harry N. Cootes, 12th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 13th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. John G. Winter, 6th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 26, 1910, assigned to 5th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Herbert E. Mann, 7th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 28, 1910, assigned to 12th Cavalry.

Colonel Hunter upon the expiration of leave will join the regiment to which assigned.

Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler will proceed on the first available transport to join regiment to which assigned.

Captain Lewis will proceed on the first transport upon which he may be able to secure accommodations to join regiment in the Philippines.

Captain Cootes will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander.

Lieutenant Winter will join the station to which he may be assigned.

Lieutenant Mann will retain present station while on leave, and in the absence of further orders will return to duty with the 7th Cavalry at the expiration of said leave and remain on duty with that regiment until further orders. (March 15, W.D.)

#### DEATHS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, March 15, 1910.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

The following deaths occurred since last report:

Lobar pneumonia, Sergt. Gustave Palm, Co. C, 19th Inf., Feb. 15.

Septicæmia, Lance Corp. Excel Dishien, Troop H, 12th Cav., Feb. 19.

DUVALL.

#### PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:						
Transport.	Leave S.F.	Due at Honolulu about	Due at Guam about	Due at Manila about	Lay days at Manila	
Logan	...Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	13	13
Sherman	...Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12	12
Sheridan	...May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	13	13
Logan	...Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 27	Jul. 8	12	12
Sherman	...July 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 27	Aug. 2	13	13
Sheridan	...Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13	13
Logan	...Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12	12
Sherman	...Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13	13
Sheridan	...Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13	13
Logan	...Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13	13

From Manila, P.I.:		Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport.	Leave	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at
	Manila	about	about	about	S.F.
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 8	Mar. 16	—
Sheridan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	23
Sherman	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	July 6	July 14	22
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	22
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	22
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—Left Honolulu March 1 for Manila.

DIG—Left Manila March 8 for Seattle—is coaling in Japan.

Leaves Nagasaki March 23.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Telford. At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—Left Honolulu for Manila, March 15.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila March 8.

SHERMAN—Sails for Manila April 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 15, 1910.

The cadets defeated Cornell in a spirited fencing match here on Saturday, March 12, winning eight out of the nine bouts. It was not until the sixth bout that Cornell scored; Cocroft, of West Point, pressed the visitor close, but Allison, the winner, was the only veteran swordsman on the visiting team. Barr fenced a tie with Solberg in the third round and the cadet won easily in the extra period. The summary: First round—Solberg, West Point, defeated Allison, Cornell; Dargue, W.P., defeated Roos, C.; Cocroft, W.P., defeated Barr, C. Second round—Solberg, W.P., defeated Roos, C.; Dargue, W.P., defeated Barr, C.; Allison, C., defeated Cocroft, W.P. Third round—Solberg, W.P., defeated Barr, C. (after fencing a tie); Dargue, W.P., defeated Roos, C. Judges: Mr. Stell, Mr. Kroneger of the New York Turn Verein, and Mr. Meylan of the New York Fencers' Club.

On Saturday evening occurred the sixteenth annual indoor meet in the gymnasium. A special interest attached to the event, as it was the last to be held in the old building, which is to be torn down, the work to be begun in a fortnight, it is expected. These annual meets are under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council, and are among the most interesting of the athletic year. It is usually midnight before the last event is decided, as was the case this year. The class of 1910 carried off the honors, with 1912 second. To Cadet José Calvo, of Costa Rica, was awarded the Pierce Carrier Foster cup for the best all-around gymnast. Cadet E. W. Burr, 1910, received the saber presented by the Athletic Council to the cadet who, during his career at West Point, has personally excelled in the general athletics. The cadet, however, presented to the outgoing football captain in memory of Col. Wright P. Edgerton, former professor of mathematics and for many years president of the Army Athletic Association, by Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, of New York, was received by Cadet D. D. Pullen, captain of the 1909 football team.

The letter "A" was presented to Cadets McNeal, '11; Surles, '11; Ullen, '12; Whiteside, '12; Lyman, '13, for baseball. For football, to Hicks, '11; C. J. Browne, '12; Purnell, '13. For fencing, to Dargue, '11, and to Strong, '10. In appreciation of the exceptional record made by the basketball team this year the Athletic Council voted to award the letter "A" to those members of the team who have played in three-fourths of the games during the season, in recognition of their efforts in establishing a record which, in the opinion of the council, was not surpassed by any other team playing this year. The men receiving the basketball "A" were Miliken, '10; Jones, '10; Conard, '11; Surles, '11; McKinney, '11; Arnold, '12; Cophorne, '13.

Gold souvenir football watch charms were presented to Cadets Pullen, Chamberlain, Byrne, Fowler and Carberry, all of the class of 1910. Gold souvenir baseball watch charms were presented to Cadets McCouch, Haverkamp and Byars, class of 1910. A fencing souvenir was also presented to Cadets Solberg and Cocroft, of the class of 1910.

Cadet committee on athletics: H. D. Chamberlain, '10; R. F. Hyatt, '12; A. D. Surles, '11; V. S. Purnell, '13. Officers of the competition: Referee, Lieut. H. M. Nelly; starter, Chaplain E. S. Travers; judges, Lieuts. F. H. Farnum, B. E. Grey, J. W. Stillwell, O. A. Dickinson, G. M. Russell, W. D. A. Anderson, P. D. Glassford, F. H. Honeycutt, H. S. Grier, and V. W. Cooper; wrestler, Mr. Thomas Jenkins, Time-keepers, Capt. W. F. Nesbitt, Lieut. R. C. Richardson; announcer, Cadet C. Garlington, '10; official scorer, Cadet J. W. Stewart, '11.

The events and winners of firsts were: Standing broad jump, Burr, '10, 9 ft. 10 in.; shotput, Littlejohn, '12, 35 ft. 14 in.; fence vault, Burr, '10, 6 ft. 9 in.; pole climb, Newgard, '13, 6 3/5 sec.; wrestling, 155-lb., Wall, '11; 145-lb., McKim, '11; horizontal bars, Calvo, '10; sparring, Wood vs. Rayner, '12; tug-of-war, 1st heat, 3d class won from 2d; parallel bars, Calvo, '10; wrestling, 155-lb., H. Richards, '11; 165-lb., Christian, '11; side horse, Calvo, '10; tug-of-war, 2d heat, 1st class won from 4th; long horse, Calvo, '10; medicine ball race, 3d class won from 2d, 4th class won from 1st; wrestling, heavyweight, Burr, '10, and Littlejohn, '12, drew; freestyle, 1st, medicine ball, 1st class won from 4th; tug-of-war, 2d heat, 1st class won from 2d. The prizes were presented by Prof. William B. Gordon, president of the Athletic Council, just before the final tug-of-war.

The annual presentation of Bibles and other gift books to the members of the graduating class by the American Tract Society, of New York city, as custodians of the fund for that purpose (first by the Ladies' Union Mission School Association, founded by Mrs. Throop Martin) was made in the Cadet Chapel on Wednesday afternoon, March 10. The society was represented by its secretary, Rev. Judson Swift; the address of presentation was made by Rev. Dr. Stimson. Rev. Dr. Zweimer, a medical missionary who has spent fourteen of his twenty years of missionary labor in Arabia, addressed the congregation at the morning service in Memorial Hall. Dr. Zweimer addressed a large audience of cadets in the Y.M.C.A. hall after dinner, and then gave a brief talk to the children gathered at the Cadet Chapel for Sunday school. In all of his addresses he told of his work in the mission field and gave interesting and often amusing accounts of the strange customs of Arabia.

The sum raised by the collections on "Hospital Sunday" in Highland Falls, for the benefit of Saint Luke's Hospital at Newburgh, reached \$363.

The Reading Club met at Mrs. Brooke's last Thursday afternoon; "Napoleon" was the subject of the paper read. On Wednesday evening Col. and Mrs. Larned entertained at dinner in celebration of the Colonel's birthday. Mrs. Dunwoody entertained at bridge on Wednesday, and again on Thursday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Kugles, Rehkopf, Traub, Fieberger, Hinchey, Maybach and Anderson. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Gibson, U.S.A., and Comdr. and Mrs. William Kilburn, U.S.N., have been among guests at the hotel. Mrs. Scott has had as her guest Mrs. Byrne, widow of Col. James A. Byrne, of Buffalo, mother of the late Cadet Eugene A. Byrne, and of Cadet Byrne, of the new class.

The last meeting of the third tournament of the Friday Bridge Club was held at the home of Mrs. F. W. Sibley, the prizes being won by Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Dunwoody. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Wallace entertained most delightfully with a dinner on Friday evening in honor of Mrs. J. B. Christian.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 14, 1910.

A reunion of West Point graduates was held Saturday evening at the University Club in Chicago, with an attendance of about fifty. Speeches were made by Col. W. W. Robinson, Col. Stephen C. Mills and former Governor W. H. Upham, of Wisconsin. Major Gen. F. D. Grant presided as toastmaster, and Gen. W. S. Smith, the senior graduate present, responded to the toast "The President of the United States." The banquet closed with views of West Point from the early 40's up to date, and sketches of the improvements made.

On Thursday evening a war talk was held at the Officers' Club and a dinner offered by Captains Ryan, Gilbreth and Lieutenant Murphy against Captains Rogers, Spalding and Brambila, with Captain Crain as umpire. All the officers were present and interested enough to decide to continue these talks weekly.

Miss Duncan, who has been the guest of Miss Page, will leave next week for her home in Montana. The Ladies' Alliance Bridge Club was entertained Thursday by Mrs. Alderice. Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Stevenson entertained at dinner last week-end, Miss Stevenson and Miss Logan of Chicago. Owing to the departure of so many visitors, the hop Friday was not a large one, but still very enjoyable.

Col. George F. Chase, I.G., and his family, who have had apartments in the Plattington in Chicago, will leave about the end of March for the East. Colonel Chase has been transferred to the Department of the East, at Governors Island. Capt. and Mrs. E. Gracie, who have been visiting in Albany, passed through here on their way to Monterey, Cal., and visited Capt. and Mrs. Fries for several days last

week. Lieut. J. Cooke, 15th Cav., left for Alcatraz Island some days ago with a number of prisoners for transfer there.

Lieutenant Patton, 15th Cav., has recently announced his engagement to Miss Ayres, of Boston. The date of the wedding is indefinite. Capt. J. A. Ryan is spending a ten days' leave in New York, where his mother is ill. Lieut. Francis Cameron has returned from Fort Riley, where he recently was examined for promotion.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 12, 1910.

The 9th Infantry had a regimental review before Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer and his assistants. Four hours was consumed in the inspection, and the several opinions expressed was that never before has the regiment made such a fine showing. This is the last department inspection while the 9th is at Fort Sam Houston before the trip to the Philippines.

The officers of the 9th were hosts to their brother officers at the post in the gymnasium at a farewell smoker, as a farewell feast of good cheer and fellowship. The regiment will leave on March 30 for San Francisco, to sail for the Philippines. Major T. R. Rivers, 9th Inf., who has been on detail as inspector general, will join his command.

The third annual horse show was a great success, and many boxes were occupied by Army people. The silver loving cup was awarded to Miss Mildred Greble. Among the other successful ones were Lieutenant Greble, Lieutenant Churchill, Miss Anna Greble, Lieutenant Johnson, Captain Hennessey, Lieutenant Bristol, Mrs. McIntyre, Lieutenant Nelson, Lieutenant Harper, Mrs. H. B. Johnson. A pleasant aftermath of the horse show was the dinner given by Mrs. T. D. Sloan at the arsenal in compliment to Miss Mildred Greble. The place-cards were hand-painted in horse heads, and the souvenirs were gold riding crop bar pins for the girls and stickpins for the men. Covers were laid for Miss Mildred Greble, Miss Anna Greble, Lieut. E. T. Smith, Lieutenant Hollyday, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Clark and the hostess.

The polo tourney at Fort Sam Houston was well attended by Army and town visitors. Through the efforts of the Army officers here this sport now has secured a foothold, and its future seems assured. Several of the officers played on the Deer Park team against Fort Worth, the former winning the St. Anthony Hotel silver cup. Captain Hennessey and Lieutenant Greble won two small silver cups, Captain Churchill acted as referee.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Dorst entertained with a handsome dinner for Col. and Mrs. John L. Clem, Major and Mrs. G. H. Morgan and Miss Hughtett, Gen. and Mrs. Myer entertained with one of their charming dinners for Col. and Mrs. Clem, Major and Mrs. Rivers, Major and Mrs. J. B. Houston, Miss Hughtett and Major Ayer. Mrs. T. D. Sloan entertained a few guests at the Arsenal with a beautiful dinner. The hop last week was postponed on account of the horse show.

Lieut. T. W. Hollyday entertained at dinner at the St. Anthony Hotel for Mrs. Donaldson Sloan, of Fort Riley, Miss Cuyler, of New York, Miss Gibbs, Lieutenants Comly and Johnson. Mrs. E. St. John Greble gave a beautiful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Joseph Carr, of Dayton, Ohio. Covers were laid for Mesdames Carr, Campbell, Badger, Page, Walker, Williams, Taylor, Rivers, Reed and the hostess, Mrs. C. P. Stearns gave an informal tea, assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Peabody, of Denver, Colo. Miss Peabody, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns for the winter, returned to her home this week. Col. and Mrs. W. C. Butler entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Evans, Major and Mrs. Kendall, of Ohio, Mrs. M. Comly, Lieut. Col. C. H. Clark and Col. Lotus Niles.

Colonel Varney, retired, and his wife are guests of Mr. George W. Breckinridge and his sister, Mrs. E. E. Hoch, of Fort Wayne, Mich., is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Spring. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Standiford entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Foulis. Mrs. Jesse M. Lee entertained the Post Card Club; Mrs. Charles G. Starr won first prize, Mrs. Cusack second, Mrs. Max Graham, of Fort Walla Walla, was entertained by her sister, Mrs. Lewis, with a Mexican League of teams from Fort Banks, Strong, Warren, Andrews and Revere has been organized, and a schedule of games is being made out. For the first time in several years Fort Banks will have a team made up only of soldiers; heretofore civilians from Winthrop have played in partnership with the soldiers.

On Saturday evening the Military and Naval Order of the Carabao held a farewell banquet at the Boston City Club, complimentary to Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., who leaves for his new station at Fort Des Moines the first of April. Capt. Fred McDonald was elected Paramount of the Herd in place of Colonel Talbot, who died recently. Dr. Ralph Newton, of Fort Revere, was initiated. Those present were Brig. Gen. W. H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, Majors Ruthers, commissary, Heard, 6th Cav., Catlin, U.S.M.C.; Captains Hirsinger, U.S.M.C., Long, Yost, Storck, McDonald, Gibbons, U.S.A.; Dr. Newton, Dr. Sparenberger, Major Jack Dunn, Capt. W. Burt. On Friday evening the graduates of the West Point Military Academy gave a dinner. Those present from Boston Harbor were Col. Robert H. Patterson, Captain McManus, Lieutenants Bartlett and Delano, of Fort Banks; Major Chamberlaine and Lieut. J. A. Brice, of Fort Warren; Lieut. Fordyce Perego, of Fort Strong; Lieuts. C. T. Harris and J. W. Lyon, of Fort Andrews.

A baseball league of teams from Fort Banks, Strong, Warren, Andrews and Revere has been organized, and a schedule of games is being made out. For the first time in several years Fort Banks will have a team made up only of soldiers; heretofore civilians from Winthrop have played in partnership with the soldiers.

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will remain at present, Lieutenant Smith, of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, taking the place of Major Charles H. Keene, as surgeon.

The homing pigeons belonging to Major and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, now of Fort Washington, formerly of Fort Andrews, returned to Fort Andrews last week, making the trip from the South in about three days.

Dr. Edward S. Cowles, who was the principal witness of the prosecution in the Robnett and And court-martial, has been indicted in two courts for practicing medicine in the state of Massachusetts without a license. It was shown in the court-martial that he had rendered a bill for \$1,700 in his name, for medical treatment. He is under a \$500 bail.

## FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., March 13, 1910.

Lieut. C. F. Andrews, 21st Inf., stationed at Fort Leavenworth, is here for a short visit with his father, Col. H. M. Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone had as guests Mrs. Stone's mother and brother, who arrived from Omaha.

Headed by the band, playing "Auld Lang Syne," and escorted by the officers and ladies who are to remain behind, headquarters, 1st Battalion, Batteries A and B, 1st F.A., formed in front of barracks at eight p.m. on Monday evening, Feb. 28, and marched to the Rock Island station, where they took train for San Francisco, en route for Manila, Capt. H. B. Farrar in command, with Lieut. J. P. Marney as adjutant and quartermaster. The officers, with Battery A, were Lieutenants Margets, Clement and Thummler; with Battery B, Lieutenants Pratt, Bateman and Turner. These are the first batteries of the regiment to leave for service in the Philippine Islands. Battery C will follow in October. Lieut. E. E. Roberts, M.R.C., accompanied the battalion as far as San Francisco, to return upon their arrival there.

Lieut. W. S. Browning, wife and sons, who have been spending a short leave with Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Ennis, at Fort Reno, have returned. Lieut. W. H. Dadds entertained at dinner on Thursday evening of last week for Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone, Mrs. Hoagland, Mrs. E. E. Roberts and Mrs. William Hoagland. Capt. and Mrs. Stone had as their guests on Friday evening for dinner Mrs. Roberts and Lieut. W. H. Dadds. Lieut. M. G. Randol has moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt.

Last Sunday at noon Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Browning were the dinner guests of Col. H. M. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Willoughby entertained at dinner Sunday evening for Miss Bell and Lieut. M. G. Randol. A very pretty dinner was given on Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins for Col. H. M. Andrews, Lieut. C. F. Andrews and Mr. Joseph Andrews. Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., were hosts at a very elaborate dinner on Thursday evening for Col. H. M. Andrews, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. D. J. Rumbough and Mrs. Hoagland. Mrs. D. L. Stone entertained with a charming luncheon on Thursday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Hoagland, of Omaha, Neb. At each lady's plate was a huge bunch of violets. Other guests were Mrs. Rumbough, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Sawyer. After the luncheon Mrs. Stone rendered some fine vocal selections. Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins entertained at dinner on Friday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Browning and Lieut. M. G. Randol. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Rumbough and Major D. F. Duval, M.C., were the dinner guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Bell on Saturday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Hoagland, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Deems, Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Willoughby attended the theater last evening in Lawton to see the play entitled "Lena Rivers." Col. H. M. Andrews entertained to-day at a noon dinner for Lieut. M. G. Randol, Lieut. E. E. Roberts, M.R.C., returned yesterday from his trip with the batteries to San Francisco. Mrs. F. P. Sawyer was the dinner guest of Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Willoughby to-day.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., March 15, 1910.

The quarters of Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge have been quarantined on account of measles, their oldest son, Cabell, having contracted it while attending school in Indianapolis. Mrs. H. E. Eames, who has been quite ill for the past ten days with grippe, is now convalescing.

Capt. G. M. Crallé has charge of the Hungarian pheasants presented to the post by the Indiana State Game Association. There were originally twenty pairs, and are confined in a large wire cage on the lawn back of the captains' quarters. Four have died and two escaped last week. The remaining thirty-four will be liberated when the first buds appear upon the trees, and it is hoped that they will prosper, although fears are entertained that the noise and confusion during the coming maneuver camp will drive them away.

Chaplain John A. Ferry gave another of his excellent vaudeville entertainments in the post hall on Tuesday night. The 10th Infantry band rendered some fine selections. A farce in one act, entitled "Tables Turned," was very amusing, the talent being entirely local and consisting of Musician Davis, Co. H.; Private Dobbs, Co. K; and Privs. O. E. and J. H. Peters, Co. H., and all the numbers were very much enjoyed. Chaplain Ferry is untiring in his efforts to procure the best available talent.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Taylor entertained with bridge on Monday night in honor of Mrs. Albert Fink, of Nome, Alaska. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Conry, the Misses Louise and Le Roy Buck, Miss Blackford, of Indianapolis; Lieutenants Catts, White, Fitzmaurice, Eichberger and Beuret. The prizes were won by Mrs. Conry and Lieutenant White. Through Mr. L. Bloomberg the management of the New Murat Theater extended the courtesy of the theater on Thursday evening to thirty officers and ladies of the post to see Mr. Fayerham in Mr. Sommer's new play, "The Winding Way." Everyone thoroughly enjoyed the play. The trip to town and return was made in a special car.

Col. H. A. Greene and Capt. R. E. Ingram went to Chicago on Friday to attend the annual banquet of the West Point alumni. Colonel Greene returned Sunday and Captain Ingram took advantage of a five days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. A. C. Cron gave a beautiful dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. McDowell and Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Cummings. After dinner bridge whist was played.

Lieut. W. E. Roberts left on Saturday for Washington, D.C., ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. Lieut. G. B. Jones accompanied him, but will return at once. The quarantine on the quarters of Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, after having lasted five weeks on account of measles, was raised on Friday.

Col. H. A. Greene, president of the Infantry Equipment Board, returned to Rock Island Arsenal Wednesday to resume the meetings of the board on March 17. During the month three members of the board, Capt. J. P. Harbeson, Merch B. Stewart and John L. Dewitt have been at the Presidio of Monterey conducting experiments with a provisional company, and it is understood the tests have been very satisfactory. The meeting of the board at this time is to complete its report on the year's work and to make its final recommendation.

Owing to the prevalence of measles the bridge whist tournament schedule has been considerably upset. The following is the standing of the first six pairs for the week: Lieut. and Mrs. Conry, .763; Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Taylor, .704; Lieutenants Heidt and Caldwell, .702; Miss Morian and Mrs. Van Vliet, .689; Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Reed, .681; Lieut. and Mrs. Weeks, .679.

In bowling the two leaders are running neck-and-neck and six teams are closely bunched. During the week the band retained its lead, with Co. B slowly creeping up on them. Co. B won high team honors, with 961; Taylor, of the B's, won high individual, with 224; Eyre, of Co. D, second, with 223. The following is the standing for the week games won, lost and percentage: Band, 47, 10, 82%; Co. B, 49, 11, 81%; Co. D, 40, 20, 68%; Co. M, 32, 25, 56%; Co. E, 30, 37, 52%; Co. F, 27, 30, 47%; Co. K, 25, 29, 46%; Co. H, 26, 31, 45%; Co. G, 24, 30, 44%; Co. C, 20, 37, 35%; Co. I, 17, 37, 31%; Co. A, 15, 39, 27%; Co. L, 14, 40, 25%.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., March 16, 1910.

On Thursday, the district commander, Col. Robert Patterson, sent the Anderson around the harbor, stopping at all ports for the purpose of calling. Capt. and Mrs. Louis E. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett and Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck, all of Fort Banks, took advantage of this opportunity to call on all the officers and ladies in the harbor. Major and Mrs. William E. Davis had Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long as dinner guests on Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Hartford, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, of Fort Strong. Major Thomas Ridgway returned to Fort Andrews on Thursday from New York city, where he had attended the funeral of his father, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark had dinner with Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Wilson on Thursday evening.

A baseball league of teams from Fort Banks, Strong, Warren, Andrews and Revere has been organized, and a schedule of games is being made out. For the first time in several years Fort Banks will have a team made up only of soldiers; heretofore civilians from Winthrop have played in partnership with the soldiers.

On Saturday evening the Military and Naval Order of the Carabao held a farewell banquet at the Boston City Club, complimentary to Major John W. Heard, 6th Cav., who leaves for his new station at Fort Des Moines the first of April. Capt. Fred McDonald was elected Paramount of the Herd in place of Colonel Talbot, who died recently. Dr. Ralph Newton, of Fort Revere, was initiated. Those present were Brig. Gen. W. H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, Majors Ruthers, commissary, Heard, 6th Cav., Catlin, U.S.M.C.; Captains Hirsinger, U.S.M.C., Long, Yost, Storck, McDonald, Gibbons, U.S.A.; Dr. Newton, Dr. Sparenberger, Major Jack Dunn, Capt. W. Burt. On Friday evening the graduates of the West Point Military Academy gave a dinner. Those present from Boston Harbor were Col. Robert H. Patterson, Captain McManus, Lieutenants Bartlett and Delano, of Fort Banks; Major Chamberlaine and Lieut. J. A. Brice, of Fort Warren; Lieut. Fordyce Perego, of Fort Strong; Lieuts. C. T. Harris and J. W. Lyon, of Fort Andrews.

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An interesting question has arisen in regard to the status of a chaplain in the Army who experiences a change of belief. Chaplain John E. Dallam, 12th Inf., now serving in the Philippines, was a private in Co. B, 13th Minn. Vols., during the Spanish War, and made a good record as a soldier. In 1904, after having been graduated from a theological seminary and ordained in the Episcopal Church, he was appointed a chaplain in the Army and assigned to the 12th Infantry, with which regiment he has since served very acceptably. Two and a half years ago his religious views underwent a change, and he has gradually, during the interval since, been gravitating toward the Unitarian faith. He has ceased to have membership in the Episcopal Church, and is therefore no longer legally qualified to perform the marriage ceremony, although in all other respects he meets every duty of a regimental chaplain. The law requires that no person shall be appointed a chaplain until he shall furnish proof that he is a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, in good standing at the time of his appointment, together with a recommendation for his appointment from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or from not less than five accredited ministers of said denomination. Now the question comes up as to whether a chaplain having severed his connection with the church to which he belonged when he came into the Service, and not having established membership in another, can have a legal status in the Army. The disposition is to decide that a reasonable time should

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be allowed in which the chaplain may pass from membership in one church to membership in another. There has been some talk in Chaplain Dallam's case of a court to pass on the matter, but it is hardly likely that such a course will be at all necessary, as the matter seems susceptible of easy determination in another way.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army, in passing on what a suit of clothes may be under the law providing that every military convict, on discharge from prison, shall receive a suit of clothes, the cost of which shall not exceed \$10, says that there is no precise interpretation in the decisions or orders as to what shall constitute a suit of clothes. The dictionaries, even, are not as clear as they might be, as they do not name the various garments that constitute the suit. It is held that the clothes should be suited to the season and that thin cotton garments should not be provided for a prisoner leaving prison in midwinter. The Judge Advocate General holds that if the amount named will accomplish it, the prisoner may have an overcoat as a part of a suit of clothes.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized the extension of the general storekeeping system of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the battleship Delaware, which is being fitted for her shaking down cruise, and will go into commission in a few months. It is expected that similar action will be taken in the case of the North Dakota.

The necessary orders were issued this week to withdraw the marines that have been on duty for the past two months in Nicaragua, and they will take station at Panama. Some movement of marines will be arranged in the near future to fill up various shore and ship detachments.

The matter of the new Field Artillery Drill Regulations is still before the board sitting at Fort Riley, Kas. No time is set yet for the appearance of the new edition, and the provisional regulations of 1908 will continue in force indefinitely.

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**INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DURING WAR.**

The president of the Illinois Agricultural Society, in the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 17, 1864, summing up the conditions in that state, said: "Look over these prairies and observe everywhere the life and activity prevailing. See the railroads pressed beyond their capacity with the freights of our people; the metropolis of our state rearing its stately blocks with a rapidity almost fabulous, and whitening the Northern lakes with the sails of its commerce; every smaller city, town, village and hamlet within our borders all astir with improvement; every factory, mill and machine shop running with its full complement of hands; the hum of industry in every household; more acres of fertile land under culture, fuller granaries, and more prolific crops than ever before; in short, observe that this state and this people of Illinois are making more rapid progress in population, development, wealth, education, and in all the arts of peace, than in any former period, and then realize, if you can, that all this has occurred and is occurring in the midst of a war the most stupendous ever prosecuted among men." In his book on "The Social and Industrial Conditions of the North During the Civil War," just published by Macmillan and Company, Professor Emerson David Fite, Ph.D., of Yale, says: "One of the notable features of the life of the North during the Civil War was the steady growth of agriculture. In spite of the universal enlistment of men in the Army, and the movement of population to the mines of the Far West, bountiful harvests followed one another each successive year. The common fear of failure of crops was discredited; sufficient labor was found to gather every harvest, secession did not cut them off, nor invading armies disturb them. In the leading agricultural centers there was a continued peaceful expansion which in every way compared favorably with that of the previous decade."

From these concurring statements it would appear that even the greatest war in the history of men resulted in such a display of industrial and agricultural activity that such striking tributes could be paid to the productive energies of a people. According to the theorists, this war should have brought corruption, crime, idleness, and such a debauchery and riot of all the worst elements in the makeup of man, that the state of Illinois should have gone backward many years in its development, instead of showing in the last full year of the war so high a tide of prosperity and progress. What is true of the prairie state was true of the other states of the Union: all shared in the general prosperity which seemed to come from the surpluse of energy developed by the necessity of carrying on the war. It is such concrete facts as these which offer the best answer to the theorizings and vain imaginings of these gentlemen who wish to adjust the social organization to a human nature that is entirely different from the present and realizable, perhaps, only after centuries and centuries of progress. While it is true that if a broad enough field is kept in view the tide of human progress never rolls back upon itself, it is also true that, while conditions have changed, human nature is slow to change, and that the essential nature of the man of to-day is not much different from that of his ancestor of hundreds of years ago.

This condition of prosperity coincident with large war expenditures is discussed by Professor Fite. He shows that it was the keeping up of our output of wheat that largely saved us from being embroiled with England over the shutting of cotton out of the markets of the world. In the three years—1860, 1861 and 1862—the harvests of England were failures, and in one of these years those of all Europe. The leading foreign granaries for Great Britain were America, Russia, Prussia and France, and in the hour of her need only one of these responded. French shipments to England actually fell off, and those from Germany and Russia remained stationary, but those from the United States increased largely. If at the time the Southern ports were blockaded, England had made a forcible attempt to get American cotton out of the Confederacy, the resulting war with the North would have cut off the importations of American wheat at a time when the United States was the only country that had grain to spare. Then it was that the South awoke to the fact that cotton was no longer king, and that wheat had taken its place. Just before the war one of the Southern Senators had said that no power dared to make war on cotton, for, if any did, "England would topple and the whole civilized world would fall with her." But, in debating the celebrated Roebuck motion in Parliament for the recognition of the Confederacy, the English Liberal, William E. Forster, said that "he never would allow commercial considerations to prevent his engaging in a just war, but when they were asked by the honorable and learned member for Sheffield to go to war for merely selfish purposes, to procure cotton, it was al-



lowable to ask, "What would be the cost of the war on wheat?"

One of the most instructive books on the Civil War period is this volume, for too many histories dealing with that epoch leave the impression on the present generation that war and politics were the only topics which then held the attention of the people. It speaks well for the latent power of the country that the author can say, after his close study of the period, that "socially and industrially the North was more active and prosperous than ever before, for the war and politics did not subvert these phases of the national life." The different chapters deal with agriculture, mining and lumbering, transportation, manufacturing, commercial life, capital, labor, etc. The object of this book is a very commendable one—to ascertain how far the normal activities of the nation were maintained during that stupendous struggle.

One notable feature of the war period was the decrease in crime. The New York penitentiaries held 2,600 prisoners in 1860 and only 1,900 in 1865, and there was a corresponding decrease in commitments to the county jails. This was true of other states, the Philadelphia county prison holding 21,585 prisoners in 1860 and over one-third less, or 14,000, in 1864, and yet the population in the cities was on the increase. This record was temporarily reversed when the armies were disbanded, and before all the soldiers had succeeded in finding places for themselves in the industrial world and the ordinary conditions of peace were re-established.

#### NAVAL MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

At the time we go to press the House of Representatives is engaged in a fierce fight over the organization of the Committee on Rules. This seriously interferes with the progress of routine business and has resulted in the postponement of the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. Worse than this, it is now uncertain just what treatment the bill will receive when it is reported by Chairman Foss. Insurgency is just now running riot in the House. Party lines are broken, and the task of carrying out the two-battleship program is made more difficult on account of the loss of the control of the organization by Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants. The insurgent Republicans are apt to form a combination with the Democrats, and not only defeat the regular program, but make a number of other important amendments to the bill. It is not improbable that some radical amendment relating to the purchase of armor plate will be incorporated in the bill by the insurgents. The appropriations for the purchase of powder are also apt to receive the attention of the insurgents.

If the Naval Appropriation bill has passed the House by next Tuesday the House Naval Committee will take up Chairman Foss's bill for the reorganization of the Naval Militia. Next to the Appropriation bill, this, in the opinion of the committee, is the most important measure to be considered at this session. It is true that the committee will conduct hearings on the Personnel bill, but at present it is not expected that a measure of such proportions will even be reported to the House. The Naval Militia bill has the support of the Department, and there is pressure from home for its passage. Under the Dick bill the National Guard has not only become a part of the Army, but has done much to bring the Regulars into closer touch with the people of the country, though perhaps not altogether to the advantage of the Regular Establishment. The members of the Naval Committee think that it will be easier to secure a large naval appropriation if a closer relation is established between the Militia and the Navy.

Secretary Meyer states that the question of titles for the staff corps is not directly connected with any of the objects of the Personnel bill, and that the Department does not wish at this time to consider the question of positive titles for the staff. Those interested are in hopes, however, that Congress will overrule this decision and give the staff the positive titles they desire.

At its meeting on March 18 the Senate Naval Committee appointed and organized a subcommittee on the Naval Appropriation bill, for consideration of the bill when it comes from the House.

President Hadley, of Yale University, has performed a great public service in calling attention, by his article in a paper intended for young people, to the benefits of universal military training to the German youth. Elsewhere in this issue will be found extracts from his article, which effectually smashes the whole superstructure of misrepresentation, if not falsehood, which has been erected by many of those opposed to military training in the United States. Worth more than all the froth of anti-militarists is this one pregnant sentence of President Hadley: "Two years of military service in the barracks teach lessons which are of just as much importance in peace as in war." The views of Dr. Hadley coincide exactly with the opinion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL expressed through many years, that education in things military is of the greatest value to any nation in time of peace, as well as in war. His comparison by decades of the change of sentiment in Germany as to the importance of military training is an effective exhibition of the way that the transformation of public thought on this matter has gone hand in hand with the expansion of German trade, German influence and German power. If vast increase of wealth is an evidence of national degeneration, due to military training, Germany is a sad and awful example to all other nations, for the poor empire has gained only \$31,000,000,000 in the last fifteen

years, or the trifle of fifty-nine per cent. in half a generation. In 1894 the wealth of Germany was \$52,300,000,000, while in 1909 it had jumped to \$83,300,000,000, according to a statement in Weekly and Consular and Trade Reports, published by the Department of Commerce and Labor, of March 12. We are fair enough to admit that the advance in the sciences and the arts has contributed greatly to the increase of wealth in all nations in the last fifteen years, but what we do wish to emphasize is that Germany's system of universal military training has not only not handicapped that country in taking advantage of this advance in science, but has aided it most powerfully in keeping abreast of its most powerful rivals. If, as the opponents of military training assert, such education has a baneful and blighting influence upon a nation, then the Germans must be as wonderful a people as the world ever saw, for in a country inhabited for many hundreds of years it has increased its wealth in fifteen years by more than one-third of the total wealth in 1900 of one of the largest, most productive and most recently settled countries—the United States—whose wealth in that year aggregated \$88,000,000,000. The fact is, Germany is showing the world how the greatest economical development, and the most thorough and exact system of physical and mental training, may be combined with the most effective organization for public defense, giving perfect security against aggression and promoting a tranquillity of mind in the conduct of foreign relations, which is a guarantee of peace. Facts, and not hysterics, are what we need in considering the issues of war and peace, which so gravely affect the future of this nation. President Hadley sets for the class he represents a much-needed example of the application to the study of military subjects of the scientific method of seeking facts as a basis for conclusions.

Quiet has for a time settled down on the controversies that have so long beset the Navy Department—at least so far as outward appearances go. The unbounded expectation of the sensationalists, that the President would discipline Paymaster General Rogers, in compliance with the criticism of Secretary Meyer, in which he formally charged that officer with impertinence because of his statements before the House Naval Committee in regard to the inauguration of the new accounting system in the Navy, has subsided in sheer weariness of waiting. It is true that the Secretary, in a letter to the President, spoke very plainly of the course taken by the Paymaster General. The President, however, found on examining the record, that there had happened what the Secretary himself has often said occurs. He had taken an official suggestion and gone before the committee to explain the new accounting system as one of the good things that he had been able to establish firmly and carry on to successful results. It very often happens that a Cabinet chief does this. He comes to regard an idea suggested to him by a subordinate as his own special official property. Perhaps it should be so regarded. In the present case the fact was that long before Mr. Meyer heard of it the Paymaster General's office was at work on the new accounting system, and when the committee asked him about it he told the truth. He made no statement that reflected on the Secretary, except as it was possible to see that, if what he said was true, certain statements Mr. Meyer had made could not be equally exact.

There is a probability that the discussion as to the corps of the Army from which the Superintendent of the Military Academy should be selected, in case Colonel Scott is not reappointed, will be settled by appointing to the place a general officer who will represent no particular arm of the Service. An effort is being made by Infantry officers to have one of their branch detailed, on the ground that the Infantry is the largest branch of the mobile Army, and should be represented at the head of the institution where future Infantry officers are trained. It is pointed out that there have not been for years senior Infantry officers on duty at West Point, which is regarded as a discrimination against that branch. The Infantry Journal has given forcible expression to this opinion. An officer of the War Department is quoted as saying: "The military authorities select a superintendent for his general fitness, and the fact that he comes from the Cavalry or the Corps of Engineers does not make him any less useful as an administrative officer than would be the case if he were an Infantry major or colonel. There are enough brigadier generals now to spare one from departmental command at home or in the Philippines and assign him to the head of the Military Academy; but whoever is selected should be chosen for reasons which are known to and appreciated by those responsible for the affairs of the Army, and without the aid of members of any particular branch."

The relief this week of Rear Admiral Ingersoll, U.S.N., from duty as a member of the General Board, and of Rear Admiral Couden as Inspector of Ordnance, indicates that the policy inaugurated last year of having only officers on the active list in positions of high executive responsibility has not been abandoned. There was a disposition in some quarters last week to accept the other view of the matter, because of the assignment of Rear Admiral Leutze to duty as commandant of the New York Yard. Admiral Leutze had been continued as commandant of the Washington Yard after his retirement, and to assign him to a new command, and one where in all probability he would remain for a considerable time, caused no little comment. It was all the more remarkable be-

cause a year ago Rear Admiral Goodrich had been relieved from command of the New York Yard on being retired, and it was then stated that this was done in compliance with the new policy. The fact may be accepted that Rear Admiral Leutze has demonstrated that he has the executive force to put through a business reform such as it is believed the condition of the New York Yard needs, and he was specially selected for this purpose.

In an endeavor to awaken the South to a realization of the fact that its location with relation to South America, Central America and the Orient will give it a commanding position when the Panama Canal is completed and the trade opportunities of the new markets are opened to its commerce, Mr. Bernard N. Baker, who is prominently associated with large shipping interests, in the Manufacturers' Record speaks of the vast shipping possibilities of the South, and says that the 5,000-mile coast line extending from the head of Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande is the finest in the United States. We would go even further than Mr. Baker, and say it is the finest in the world, or the equal of any. From Baltimore to Corpus Christi a chain of magnificent harbors invite the traffic of the world. It is shown that to reach the Chilean market the Hamburg merchant must ship his goods 3,308 miles farther than the Charleston merchant, and the Liverpool mail steamer must sail 3,469 miles farther to reach Valparaiso than the mail steamer from Key West.

Reports from the Watertown Arsenal indicate that rapid work is being made in repairing the defective carriage of the new fourteen-inch gun, which was to have been tested several weeks ago at Sandy Hook by firing on the concrete target constructed by the Corps of Engineers to determine the strength of the works required on El Fraile Island. It is now expected that the defective casting in the carriage will be replaced within the coming month, and that as soon as General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, General Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery, and other officers now away on special duty, return to this country, the test of the gun will be made. The concrete target has been constructed for a third time, the one originally designed for the trial with the fourteen-inch gun having been found to be insufficient to withstand the force of the proposed shot. A special target was made for the test made with the twelve-inch gun a few weeks ago, when a shot was fired that penetrated the concrete to a distance of twenty-one feet, the equivalent of piercing a nineteen-inch armor plate.

On account of the maneuvers in the Philippines the examinations that were held in February for sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, were postponed one month and have been in progress during the past week. It is not known how many applicants there were in the islands, but a sufficient number to justify the delay. The questions in the examinations there and here were the same, and all papers will be read together. It will be six weeks or more before the papers from the Philippines will reach the War Department, and it will be a month at least before they will be passed on. Usually there might be danger of candidates in a later examination getting help from those who took the first examination, but in this case no announcement was made of the postponement, and until this week it was supposed in this country that the examination in the Philippines went off as scheduled.

No single agency has been more effective in promoting among the American people a knowledge of the character of the South American people and the resources of those fertile and productive republics than the International Bureau of the American Republics; hence it is interesting to note that the progress of this bureau has been so steady that it has outgrown its old quarters and is to have a new edifice, which will be dedicated in Washington on April 6, when addresses will be made by President Taft, Secretary Knox, the Mexican Ambassador, Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Senator Root. This occasion should be memorable in the history of the bureau and the Pan-American Union, and we expect that the speeches of that day will extend not only congratulations on the past achievements, but will no doubt sound a hopeful note as to our future relations with our southern neighbors.

The Secretary of War has decided on the following movements of officers and changes in high commands: Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry is to relieve Col. Hugh L. Scott as Superintendent of the Military Academy on Aug. 31; Colonel Scott will join his regiment; Major General Wood will relieve Major Gen. J. F. Bell as Chief of Staff on April 22; Major Gen. F. D. Grant will relieve General Wood on April 20 in command of the Department of the East; Brig. Gen. H. C. Hodges will assume command of the Department of the Lakes, Brig. Gen. F. A. Smith of the Department of Missouri, Brig. Gen. Walter Howe of the Department of Dakota, and Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, at his own request, of the Department of California, relieving General Barry on Aug. 25. Brig. Gen. R. W. Hoyt, when confirmed by the Senate, will be assigned to command at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Lieut. Col. William T. Wood, Inspector General's Department, on duty as inspector general with the Department of the East, will, in a few days, on the expiration of his term of service with the staff be relieved and assigned to duty with the 5th Infantry.



## CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

Senate Amendment 21 of the Army Appropriation bill, which held the bill in conference from Feb. 4 to March 17, reads as follows: "Provided, That the President may, in his discretion, extend the proviso contained under the heading 'Retired officers' in the Act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, approved March 2, 1907, so as to include any officer who served creditably in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States during the Civil War, and who is now and has been for a period of not less than one year serving as a brigadier general on the active list of the Army, and who at date of retirement will have served in the Army more than forty years." This is reprinted on account of the many interpretations which have been placed upon it by the members of the House Military Committee. When it was inserted in the bill by the Senate Committee there was a popular supposition that it included only four or five brigadier generals who would be promoted to the rank of major general when they retired. But Representative Prince, of Illinois, insisted that, under the decision of the courts defining service at the Military Academy as service in the Army, every cadet who had such cadet service during the Civil War and had afterward attained the rank of brigadier general would, under the operation of the amendment, be retired with rank of major general. The contentions of Mr. Prince that the Senate amendment was a joker frightened the House, and it made an uncompromising stand against the provision, which led to its ultimate defeat in the conference. Further than this, Mr. Prince made such an impression upon the House that it will be very difficult to secure the passage of the amendment by a future Congress in the form that it was introduced in the Senate. The digest of the bill as it now becomes a law, after the conference agreement eliminating the disputed paragraph, will be found on page 839.

The House Military Committee failed to report favorably H.R. 7117, introduced by Representative Young, of Michigan, to increase the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, because it could not agree upon Section 2. This section provides for the filling of the vacancies in the corps which will be created by the act. In the minds of the committee this feature of the bill presents a very difficult problem for solution. They do not wish to enact any legislation which will lower the standard of the Corps of Engineers, for it is upon this that the success of the new river and harbor policy depends. Over fifty millions will annually be expended by the Government under the direction of the corps. At present it has the confidence of Congress, its reports are never questioned, and the River and Harbor Committee invariably follows the recommendations of the Engineers in formulating its bill. There is a difference of opinion among the Army officers and civil engineers as to how the officers, to increase the corps, should be selected, and the members of the committee are very much in doubt as to what policy to pursue. The section advocated by the American Society of Civil Engineers is of such an indefinite character that the members of the committee are not inclined to incorporate it in the bill. At the same time, Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, in his statement to the committee, advocated a plan by which part of the vacancies in the Corps of Engineers could be filled by civil appointees. Doubt was expressed by some of the members of the committee as to whether competent civil engineers would be willing to accept appointments in the Corps of Engineers of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant. The plan of the American Society of Engineers, by which civil engineers while in the service of the Government should have the same "relative" rank as Army Engineers engaged in the same work, appeared to the committee to have considerable merit, but it was difficult to see just how such an arrangement could be provided for by law. The only parallel to such an organization is to be found in the Medical Reserve Corps, and this has not proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement. The bill will be taken up again by the House Military Committee on Tuesday, March 22, when it is expected that the measure will be reported to the House.

The House Naval Committee, by a vote of sixteen to one, sustained the Subcommittee on Private Bills Wednesday, March 16, in refusing to take further action on the Peary bills until the Arctic explorer has produced additional evidence that he discovered the pole. The matter came up on a motion of Representative Englebright, of California, that the subcommittee be discharged and that the whole committee proceed to report out a bill. Mr. Englebright was the only member that voted for his motion. It must not be supposed that the committee is unfriendly to Civil Engineer Peary on account of the action that it has taken on the legislation proposed as a recognition of his achievements. Mr. Peary has many friends in the committee who are anxious to see some legislation passed in his behalf. But nothing which Prof. Henry Gannett, of the Geological Survey, Dr. H. O. Tittman, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or any of the other witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee testified to, will warrant the committee in reporting out a bill. Especially is this true, as there is a sentiment in the House that Peary's claim should be established beyond a reasonable doubt. A majority of the House has refused to accept the decision of the National Geographic Society as conclusive. It is claimed that on account of Mr. Peary's prominence in the society a board appointed by it would naturally be friendly to him, and therefore not be competent to pass upon his records. The testimony of Professor Gannett and Dr. Tittman was of such an indefinite character that the members of the Naval Committee do not think that it does Mr. Peary justice. On this account they have withheld it from the public, and it will probably not be printed until the record is completed by a statement from Mr. Peary. It is said the witnesses admitted that they reached the conclusion that Mr. Peary had discovered the pole largely on account of their confidence in the man. When closely cross-questioned neither of the witnesses would state that he had made a close examination of Mr. Peary's records. It was proposed by the subcommittee that the Naval Committee be allowed to appoint a scientific commission to pass upon Peary's records. Mr. Peary expressed a willingness to have this done if the committee would guarantee him that his records would not be published. He declared that he would be liable to a damage suit from a magazine with which he had a contract for the first publication of his records if they were made public by the committee. The subcommittee refused to undertake an examination of the records under these conditions. It would not promise to protect him against any damage suit or guarantee that his records would not be made public if it undertook the investigation. It is

understood that later, when Mr. Peary has made public his records, the committee will take up the question again. The statement is made upon the highest authority that Mr. Peary will not publish his records until Dr. Cook has admitted that he did not discover the pole, or until Cook has had an opportunity to bring the records which it is alleged that he left in the box at Etah to this country or Copenhagen and submit them to some scientific body.

The Committee on Naval Affairs on March 15 reported favorably Representative Olcott's bill making the provision and authorizing a salary of \$6,000 a year for the new civilian astronomer for the Naval Observatory. Without intending in any way to reflect on the ability of the naval officers who have recently had charge of the observatory, the committee believes that a scientist of international reputation should be placed at its head, and that only this course will place it on a plane with similar institutions in foreign countries. This course will further ensure a continuity of policy unattainable with naval officers detailed to the observatory for limited periods.

## MILITARY ACADEMY HAZING.

The hazing question occupied the attention of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday, March 17, and was the subject of a very spirited debate on the floor of the House Wednesday, March 16. Neither in the Senate Committee nor on the floor of the House was any action taken, although in both places progress was made toward what it is thought will be a settlement of the hazing difficulties at West Point. Such bitter opposition developed on the floor of the House Wednesday to Senate bill 5576, introduced by Senator Dupont, that it is not thought that it will pass without some important amendments. The prediction is made that the Senate bill will be sent into conference by the House in some such form as that of the law governing hazing at the Annapolis Academy. At least, Chairman Hull, realizing that he did not have enough votes to pass it Wednesday, allowed it to go over as unfinished business until the next calendar Wednesday. By the opponents of the Senate bill in the House it has been termed "a bill to promote hazing." The chief objection to the Senate bill is that its provision under which a cadet can ask for a court-martial is too broad. This, it is claimed by even some of the members of the committee, including Representative Stevens, would make it possible for a cadet to ask for a court-martial on the most trifling charge. Chairman Foss controverts this suggestion, and insists that the court-martial provision of the bill would only apply to offenses which would result in dismissal upon conviction.

In the course of the debate Representative Champ Clark said he believed such a privilege would give the West Pointer an exaggerated idea of his own importance, and that the present method of investigation is sufficient for all needs. Mr. Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in charge of the bill, said that no cadet who had been dismissed by court-martial had ever applied for reinstatement, and he was of the opinion that it would relieve members of Congress of much bother if the court-martial plan were adopted. Mr. Dawson, of Iowa, said he did not believe the Superintendent of the Military Academy or of the Naval Academy at Annapolis would approve of the general practice of court-martials an accused cadet, and Mr. Slayden, of Texas, agreed that the present method of investigation was in itself a sufficient form of court-martial proceeding.

Over in the Senate Military Committee an attempt was made to report out H.R. 17399, authorizing the President to reinstate Cadets John H. Booker, jr., Jacob Swanson Courtney, Richard W. Hooker, Earl W. Dunmore, Gordon Lefebvre, Chauncey C. Devoe and Albert E. Crane. On a motion to report out the bill the vote in the committee stood six to five, one member of the committee not voting. The majority in favor of reporting the bill was so narrow that the committee decided to withhold its report from the Senate, awaiting action of the House on the bill modifying the hazing regulation of the Academy. After this bill becomes a law the effect of passing the resolution to restore the cadets to the Academy will be to bring up their cases before a court-martial. The passage of the bill pending in the House, it is thought, will open the way for a resolution to restore the seven cadets. It was stated in the Senate Committee by one of the members that the President would veto any resolution that would place the cadets back in the Academy without any further punishment. It is even doubtful whether the President would sign the resolution if Congress should pass legislation providing a trial by court-martial for them.

The House Military Committee is not inclined to recommend the bills before it providing for the reinstatement of the seven cadets who were dismissed from the Military Academy last year for hazing Cadet Sutton. This is understood to mean that the bills will not be reported at the present session and that the dismissed cadets have little chance of returning to West Point.

The New York Times well says: "We learn with regret that even after hearing Col. H. L. Scott, the right-minded commandant of West Point, the Senate Committee on Military Affairs is in favor of restoring the three West Point cadets dismissed for hazing. One Senator is quoted as saying that Colonel Scott spoke merely as a 'disciplinarian.' But what else is the commandant of West Point but the disciplinarian of his subordinates? And how can he remain responsible for its discipline if dismissed cadets can find their way back by act of Congress? Colonel Scott knows far better than any Senator what is right for West Point in this matter; he knows better than they what will make manly, straightforward Army officers, and he realizes fully that in the matter of hazing to give an inch is to grant an ell. Experience has proved this over and over again. Why, only nine years ago, the Congress was ablaze with anger over a bad case of hazing and passed the present stringent law which they would now weaken. A settled policy is plainly not to be found in any aspect of the administration of our military affairs." A Washington despatch to the New York Tribune of March 14 says: "Secretary of War Dickinson has taken a firm stand against the reinstatement of the seven West Point cadets dismissed from the Military Academy for hazing Cadet Sutton last summer. He made his position known at a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs. It is understood the President shares the views of Secretary Dickinson and Superintendent Scott, of West Point, on this subject."

The New York Evening Sun says on the same subject: "The people at large in this country are growing very tired of having definite laws overruled by special legislation in favor of individuals. These seven cadets broke

the law—kicked holes in it, contemptuously—with deliberation and a full knowledge of what they were doing. They have been dismissed, and that should end their case."

## THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

The retirement features of the Naval Personnel bill are explained by the Department as follows:

For a number of years there will be no retirements in the line except from the grades of rear admiral and captain. Hence, during these years there will be no retirements at the graded rates of pay provided in Sec. 14 of the bill.

In the working of the bill there are two separate phases before the normal working is reached. To begin with, there are many captains on the list already due by length of service (thirty-seven years) for promotion to flag rank. It would not do to promote them all at once, for it would become necessary immediately to retire about three-fourths of them.

Hence the provision is made that not over eighteen vacancies are to be created annually in the part of the list down to and including captains with thirty-seven years' service. Some of the eighteen vacancies will be made by casualties and age retirements; the rest must be made by voluntary and involuntary retirements. This is the first phase of the bill, and it will last some seven or eight years, or until the service of the senior captains is reduced below thirty-seven years.

The next phase is partly coincident with the first, but lasts much longer. It is the period during which the grades above ensign are short of their full strength as required by the bill. During this phase there are no promotions for length of service except of ensigns on the completion of three years in the grade, and of captains to fill the eighteen vacancies created annually during the first phase, or at the end of the first phase the promotion of captains of thirty-seven years' service. Since there are no promotions for length of service during this period to the grades of captain, commander and lieutenant commander, there can be no selections out (except of captains of over thirty-seven years' service). This phase will last from ten to fifteen years, according to estimated rates of increase and appointment, at the end of which time all grades will be filled to their required strength. Hence, during this phase there can be no retirements at graded rates of pay. The captains and admirals retired will have over thirty years' service and will be entitled to three-fourths pay.

The third phase is the normal working of the plan. All the grades have then been filled to the required strength. According to present estimates, this begins about 1924. In that year the class that entered the Naval Academy in 1906 will have eighteen years' service, and will be due for promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander. At the estimated rates of increase this will make an excess of about six per cent. in that grade, and hence six per cent. will have to be selected out from the whole grade. In the grade at the time will be officers who entered the Naval Academy from 1901 to 1906. Hence, these officers will be, or may be, the first to experience retirement at graded rates of pay. Their pay will run from twenty-seven per cent. after eighteen years' service to forty-four per cent. after twenty-three years' service, corresponding respectively to \$1,053 and \$1,760. The ages of the recipients will average from thirty-six to forty-one.

The rates of increase of tonnage used in the above deductions are very moderate, being in effect only about half the rate of increase in the last eight years. The higher the rate of increase the fewer will be the retirements. Hence it is well within the possibilities that this second phase may be prolonged still further, and that there will be no retirements in the middle grades before the present Naval Academy classes reach the grade of lieutenant commander.

March 9 Secretary Meyer submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs the comments of the head of the Marine Corps and several chiefs of naval bureaus on the Personnel bill, which were taken into account in framing the final draft of the bill. In reply to complaints that the amount of promotion allowed to staff officers was less than that accorded to officers of the staff, the Secretary answered that there was urgent military necessity for providing officers of military rank to perform the increasing important duties now required in the enlarged fleet, while there was no such need in the case of the staff corps. Paymaster General Rogers argued that there was no inherent reason why a staff officer should not be promoted to rear admiral, or even to vice admiral, in the case of a chief of bureau. The Naval Constructor presented a table showing that the construction corps of France, Italy and Germany had rear admirals and one vice admiral; then why not we? The Surgeon General showed that in England, France, Germany and Japan the ranks of vice admiral and rear admiral were opened to the medical corps. The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks said: "While the bureau believes that it is impracticable to provide the higher grades above mentioned for the staff corps, it believes that in order to attract a fair percentage of the best men into these corps provision should be made by which the average staff officer would accumulate the same total amount of pay during his active career, and retire upon equal pay for length of service with the line officers who have completed active duty and retired for age. It is suggested that this might be accomplished by removing the forty per cent. limitation on the longevity increase of pay for various ranks. Another method would be to allow a staff officer the same pay as the line officer nearest to whom he might be promoted to a given rank." To this suggestion the Secretary replies that "while considerations of equity to the individual might indicate that it would be desirable to equalize the total pay of an officer in all corps, still it seems a military principle to which Congress is firmly committed that pay should go with rank, and it seems also time that rank in each corps should be determined by the military necessities of that corps."

To the suggestion that staff officers be permitted to retire with the rank of rear admiral, the Secretary answers: "Each such retirement of a captain saves money to the Government, in that the officer fails to reach the highest grade and retire with the highest pay. Such would not be the case with a staff officer retired with the rank of rear admiral."

The Paymaster General objected to the presence of line officers on the examining boards for his corps. Secretary Meyer replied: "Pay officers, in all of their duty afloat, and in much of their duty on shore, are under the command and observation of line officers. The discipline of the Navy is under the Bureau of Navigation, a line bureau. For all of these reasons, it has seemed desirable to have the line represented on these boards, the



majority representation, however, being of the corps of the officers under consideration."

Objection being made to the ratio between personnel and tonnage proposed, the Secretary says that this could not be determined by applying it to any single type of ship. "The ratio was adopted as an average applying to all types and as allowing for shore duty, sickness and leave. It was determined by taking each ship on the list, allowing for those in reserve or not in commission, counting up the totals, and then estimating for shore duty, changing stations, sickness, leave, etc." In answer to assertions to the contrary, the Secretary says: "As a matter of fact, the proposed bill does equalize promotion in the line and staff corps, as far as the requirements will permit, and equalizes absolutely the pay for the same grade and service by equalizing the rank for corresponding grades in all corps."

Major General Elliott made various suggestions concerning the Marine Corps which impressed the Secretary, who believes they should be taken up later as separate measures. General Elliott suggested that general officers should be selected from field officers, and the commandant, (to have the rank of major general) from field officers above the rank of major, to be detailed for four years, subject to re-detail for a like period, and to return to his grade as an extra number to be promoted to the first vacancy; no officer to be subject to detail for more than eight years. Inspectors should be detailed for four years, to then return to the line for at least four years. General Elliott also suggested that midshipmen should be included with the commissioned officers on whose number the twenty per cent. strength of the Marine Corps should be calculated. To this the Secretary objected, saying: "Were the above suggestion to be adopted, the Marine Corps would have 486 line officers, instead of 315, as under the terms of the bill, which would be one officer for every twenty men. No reason is urged for making this distinction. The change, therefore, has not been adopted."

The Chief Constructor objected to any reduction in the percentages for the Construction Corps fixed by the Personnel Act of 1889. The Department did not adopt a suggestion that the period of probation prescribed for some corps be increased to two years. With reference to a suggestion of the Engineer-in-Chief, the Secretary says: "The Department deems it wise at the present time to limit the proposed measure, as far as possible, to questions of numbers, proportions, service in the grades and promotion, and is, therefore, unable to take up now the question of a permanent corps for machinery design."

#### GIFTS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

The Senate on March 15 passed the bill (S. 7096) granting permission to certain officers of the United States to accept gifts from the governments of foreign states, and authorizing the Department of State to deliver said gifts. Capt. James M. Miller, Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn, Chaplain H. I. Reaney, Lieut. Victor A. Kimberly, Lieut. Henry L. Brinser, Asst. Surg. Theodore N. Pease and Paymr. Charles R. O'Leary, all of the U.S. Navy, and Lieut. Frank C. Lander, U.S. Marine Corps, are authorized to accept, respectively, photographs tendered to each of them by the Mexican government through the Department of State of the United States. Acceptances are also authorized of the following gifts made through the State Department to officers of the Services: Capt. B. F. McCalla, U.S.N., swords tendered by the Emperor of Germany and a Pekin war medal by the King of Great Britain; Arthur M. Beaupré, a silver inkstand tendered him while Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Guatemala by the British government; Lieuts. Thomas H. Jackson, Edmund M. Rhett, John H. Poole, all U.S.A., Lieut. Frederick L. Chapin, U.S.N., and Gen. H. V. N. Boynton, commissioner of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, respectively, a photograph of His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia tendered to each by the Prince; Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, U.S.N., a sword tendered him by the King of Great Britain.

The Department of State is authorized to deliver to the widow or heir at law of Rear Admiral J. W. Nicholson, deceased, a gold medal tendered to him by the King of Sweden and Norway; Surg. William C. Braisted, U.S.N., a war medal tendered to him by the Emperor of Japan; Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N., a silver cup and salver and silver punch bowl and cups tendered by the governments of Great Britain and Russia; Lieut. Comdr. Irvin V. Gillis, U.S.N., a war medal tendered by the Emperor of Japan; Capt. O. C. Hamlet, U.S.R.C.S., a gold cigarette case tendered by the Czar of Russia; Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan, U.S.N., a silver cup presented him by the President of Guatemala; Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., a silver flower bowl mounted on a wooden base tendered by the Emperor of Japan; Col. John P. Wissner, U.S.A., a photograph tendered by the Emperor of Germany.

The Committee on Foreign Relations had before it some 200 cases where gifts and decorations had been bestowed upon American citizens by foreign governments, and decided against allowing all decorations and against all gifts but those above enumerated and slight gifts to former American Minister Bridgeman (Bolivia), Minister King, Legation Secretary Nash and J. P. Sleden (Siam). In the report of the committee, referred to in our issue of March 12, reasons for the action taken were given, in part, as follows:

"The existence of the prohibition in the Constitution indicates that the presumption is against the acceptance of the present, emolument, office or title. A habit of general and indiscriminate consent by Congress upon such applications would tend practically to nullify the constitutional provision, which is based upon an apprehension, not without foundation, that our officers may be affected in the performance of their duties by the desire to receive such recognition from other governments. A strong support for the view that the practice should not be allowed to become general is to be found in the fact that the Government of the United States does not confer decorations or titles or, unless in very exceptional cases, make presents to the officers of other governments. It is not suitable that we should permit our officers to receive courtesies which we do not reciprocate by extending similar courtesies to the officers of other governments. We are of the opinion that the following rules should be observed:

"1. That no decoration should be received unless possibly when it is conferred for some exceptional, extraordinary and highly meritorious act, justifying beyond dispute a special mark of distinction.

"2. That no presents should be received except such articles as are appropriate for souvenirs and marks of courtesy and appreciation and having an intrinsic value not disproportionate to such a purpose.

"3. That the acceptance of presents within the limita-

tion above stated should be further limited to cases in which some exceptional service or special relation justifying the mark of courtesy exists between the recipient and the government offering the present.

"4. That no offer of any other title or emolument or office should be considered.

"5. We consider that membership in learned societies, even though the appointment thereto may have a quasi-governmental origin, should not be considered as coming within the constitutional provision, and it may well be that as to certain trifling gifts, such as photographs, the rule of *de minimis lex non curat* should be deemed to apply."

#### THE NAVAL MILITIA BILL.

Protesting against what they called injustice in rating, Capt. James P. Parker, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Massachusetts, and Capt. Warren F. Purdy, commander of the Naval Militia of Illinois, gave their opinions to the House Naval Committee on H.R. 17759, "to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia." Captain Parker said the Naval Militia hoped that under the bill when a state naval organization was called into service in case of war it would continue to be "Militia in the service of the United States"; in other words, not part of the U.S. Navy. He objected to the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy that the officers and petty officers of the Naval Militia should be subject to an examination to determine their fitness. He was not opposed to the examination per se, but he deemed it a hardship to say that a man who had been a lieutenant commander for many years should be compelled to serve as an ensign. The Captain did not appear to be clear on this point. He would not go so far as to say that a captain in the Naval Militia, if called into service and going in as a captain, would have the right to command a battleship, but it seemed plain to him that, under the restrictions which he thought there was a desire to throw around the entrance of the Naval Militia officers into the service, it would be difficult for any man in the Naval Militia to qualify above the rank of lieutenant. He seemed to be put out by the fact that in the National Guard every colonel and brigadier general goes into service with his state rank. In the Spanish War only one Naval Militia officer, he said, got higher rank than lieutenant, and he was an ex-Navy officer. Though the Department recommended the cutting out of Section 20, he believed that section should remain. Captain Purdy, amplifying the statement of the Massachusetts officer, said all they wanted was a provision by which they could go to the front in war in the same position they occupied in peace. If Section 5, as drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, be allowed, the President might call out the Illinois Naval Reserves, he asserted, and the officer that trained them might be passed by.

Asked by Mr. Gregg, of the committee, whether he claimed the right to hold a commissioned officer, Captain Purdy said no, that he merely claimed that if he could not pass the examination he should not be forced to act as a petty officer. Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the land and naval forces of the District of Columbia, supported the position taken by the two state captains. General Harries also protested against the provision in Section 10 substituting the commissioners of the District for the commanding general in the disposition of the forces. Any such amendment, in his opinion, would cause much and needless confusion. The members of the committee seemed to appreciate the difference between service in the National Guard and the handling of a complicated warship in time of war and the higher technical knowledge that would be required of a Naval Militia officer, and no doubt they understood that to take into the service state officers on the same footing with officers of the Navy, whose lives are devoted to the Service, and who make a profound study of the many problems associated with naval command, would be an injustice to the latter. There are times when even the bold commissioned officers of the Naval Militia of high rank find themselves unequal to the handling of even small craft. We recall that several years ago, when a small steam vessel under commissioned officers of the Naval Reserves was taken up Long Island Sound, it was found necessary to turn the navigating of the craft over to a boatswain of the Navy until the East River and Hell Gate had been threaded, when on the broad bosom of the Sound the state lieutenants took charge. Not so long ago some boat crews of the New Jersey Naval Militia under charge of commissioned officers were swept out to sea because the officers mistook the point of Sandy Hook for the mouth of the Shrewsbury River, and went outside instead of inside, being luckily rescued by a tug just as a storm blew up.

#### ALLOTMENTS TO ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Recommending the passage of H.R. 22846 as a substitute for H.R. 21829, to amend Section 1661, R.S., the Committee on Militia say:

"The Act of Jan. 21, 1903, the 'Dick law,' Section 14, provided that whenever it should appear by the report of inspections, which it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause to be made at least once in each year by officers detailed by him for that purpose, that the Organized Militia of a state or territory or the District of Columbia is sufficiently armed, uniformed and equipped for active duty in the field, the Secretary of War was authorized, on the requisition of the governor of such state or territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to pay to the quartermaster general thereof, or such other officer of the Militia of said state or territory or the District of Columbia as the said governor or commanding general might designate and appoint for the purpose, so much of its allotment, out of the said annual appropriation under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as might be necessary for the payment, subsistence and transportation of such portion of said Organized Militia as should engage in actual field or camp service for instruction. Section 15 authorized the Secretary of War to provide for the participation of any part of the Organized Militia of any state or territory, on the request of the governor thereof, in the encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, and the pay, subsistence and transportation of the Militia was to be made out of the appropriation for the pay, subsistence and transportation of the Army." The annual Army Appropriation bill for the following year, however, provided that no part of the appropriation made for the Regular Army should be used for the Militia, and this clause repealed so much of Section 15 as conflicted with it. This provision was repeated in each Army Appropriation bill until 1908, when the Dick law was amended and it was sought to put this provision into permanent form, and therefore Section 15

was rewritten, and contained these new words, "and no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the Organized Militia of any state, territory or the District of Columbia while engaged in joint encampments, maneuvers and field instruction of the Regular Army and Militia." This would, of course, have been sufficient, but for some reason the following words were also added, "but all payments to the Militia under this section and all allowances for mileage shall be made solely from sums appropriated for such purposes."

"Congress makes a special appropriation each year for joint maneuvers, which is included in the Army Appropriation bill, and in view of this fact it would seem plain that all payments for the Militia participation in joint maneuvers would have to be paid out of this special appropriation. From 1903 to 1908 the allotments to the states were used in part for pay, subsistence and transportation of the Militia in joint maneuvers, but after this amendment of 1908 the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that such use of the allotment was illegal, and the accounts of the officers appointed by the several states and territories and the District of Columbia have been disallowed by the Treasury officials. Your committee heard the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chief of the Division of the Militia in the War Department and Gen. James A. Drain, representing the National Guard, and after such hearing they decided unanimously that the law ought to be so amended as to authorize the use of the allotment under said section of the Revised Statutes for both classes of encampments. The use of the allotment for one purpose is just as necessary as for the other, as there is really no distinction between the two, so far as the object and purpose sought to be accomplished is concerned, to wit, the training of the Militia."

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Quartermaster's Department has advertised for bids for constructing at Fort Moultrie an assembly hall; at Fort Bliss, one field officers' quarters; at Fort Wood, one detached barracks; at Plattsburg Barracks, one double set of non-commissioned officers' quarters for civilian employees; at Fort Mackenzie, an addition to quartermaster's stable; and at Fort Riley, for rebuilding quartermaster's stable.

The Quartermaster's Department has this week awarded contracts for constructing and remodeling as follows: Fort Worden—Wagon shed and teamster's quarters, W. J. McLean and Co., Seattle, \$7,210; conversion of wagon shed into quartermaster's and commissary storehouse, same firm, \$869; conversion of coalhouse into ordnance machine shop, \$2,181; to Freese-Peterson Co., Seattle, for converting stable into commissary sales and storehouse, omitting basement, \$1,634. At Vancouver Barracks—Erb and Van Patten, Salem, Ore., construction of Artillery stable, \$20,460. Fort D. A. Russell—William Simpson Construction Co., Denver, two quadruple officers' quarters, \$45,368; two administration buildings, \$17,743; guardhouse, \$17,575; quartermaster's stable, \$17,597; vehicle shed, \$10,629; powder storehouse, \$634; ammunition storehouse, \$1,069; icehouse, \$6,664; W. W. Keefe, Cheyenne, all plumbing for above, \$9,575; George M. McGarry, St. Paul, all heating apparatus, \$7,094; S. P. Stevenson, Cheyenne, all electric wiring and fitting, \$4,000. Fort Hamilton—James Corideo and Brother, Brooklyn, N.Y., construction of walks, drains and grading in vicinity of new buildings, \$3,100. Vancouver Barracks—Henrichsen and Sykes, Vancouver, Wash., construction of storm sewer, \$3,093. Fort Du Pont—L. B. Jacobs, Newark, Del., 8-inch universal cast iron pipe between manhole near post exchange and ejector chamber, \$3,200. Presidio, San Francisco—Charles C. Moore and Co., San Francisco, Cal., concrete stack, \$2,100; Babcock and Wilcox boilers, etc., \$16,850; Laidlow, Dunn, Gordon Corliss pumps, \$37,300; John J. Leonard, San Francisco, reservoir, \$28,750; Pringle, Dunn and Co., San Francisco, water pipes, weirs, etc., \$18,975; Burnham Plumbing Co., San Francisco, plumbing, \$588.

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The claim of 2d Lieut. John Marston, 3d, U.S.M.C., for mileage from Mare Island to Boston, under orders, was disallowed by the Auditor on the ground that the travel was performed before the issuance of or receipt of the orders directing the travel. The Comptroller finds that as the Maimant had been informed such orders had been issued, and not having received instructions to the contrary, he did not feel justified in remaining at his home beyond the expiration of his sick leave to await the arrival of the orders. Hence, in the circumstances he traveled under orders, and decision is given in his favor to the amount of \$26.56.

The Comptroller decides there is no authority for paying out of the appropriation, "Fortifications in Insular Possessions," for the wear and tear on the roads in Kapiolani Park, Honolulu, as the roads are highways, and the work of hauling material for the battery at Diamond Head is reasonable.

Following the rule in other cases, the Comptroller declines to reopen the settlement in the case of Lieut. Col. W. W. Robinson, Jr., U.S.A., who claims pay increased based on cadet service. Colonel Robinson was a cadet at West Point from July 1, 1864, to Jan. 14, 1865, when he was discharged. He served as an enlisted man in the Wisconsin Volunteers from March 17, 1865, to June 30, 1865, when he was re-admitted to the Military Academy, and graduated on June 15, 1869.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Hospital knife and scabbard as part of the equipment of Hospital Corps men.—In connection with report of inspection of one of the military posts in the United States in June, 1909, question arises as to whether men of the Hospital Corps should carry above at inspection in ranks, under arms. Commanding officer of post informed that under G.O. 23, W.D., 1906, articles named form part of the arms and equipment of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, both in garrison and in the field, and should be worn at inspections, etc.

Request that officer who qualified in 1909 with a low score as marksman be allowed to fire record practice marksman's course in 1910.—Above received from the adjutant of one of the Cavalry regiments. Request is disapproved, and he is informed that requirements of the Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909, should be given a thorough test on the range for two seasons, after which, if regulation relating to classification of officers is unsatisfactory, it can be altered as experience shows to be necessary.



## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, in a despatch received at the Navy Department March 13 says: "During past week completed miscellaneous drills and exercises preliminary to training period for target practice. Completed coaling of fleet. Nebraska and Rhode Island planted mines. Completed sports contests for cups and trophies vessels having complements of over three hundred men as follows: Rowing, Minnesota; sailing, Idaho. Ships having less than three hundred: Rowing, Culgoa; track athletics for department trophy won by Idaho. Other cups for rowing races won as follows: Pensacola and San Pedro, Mississippi; Jamestown and Dunlap, Minnesota; Belmont and Drexel, Vermont; Battenburg, Georgia. Ships' rifle teams practicing, and many men engaged in re-entry firing on target range ashore. Continued instruction of all men who cannot swim; during week 700 men qualified. Commander-in-chief and seven captains attended official reception and banquet at Guantanamo City on occasion visit of President of Cuba at that place; twenty officers attended reception evening same place. Louisiana held standardization trials on Saturday. Wisconsin proceeded to sea Thursday for target practice, returned Saturday night. Ships began training period in port and at sea for target practice. Tuesday routine drills and exercises suspended."

The U.S. Navy Department has officially declared the U.S.S. Nina to have been lost on March 15, 1910, which date is taken as the official date of death of the officers and crew of that vessel. Chief Btsn, John S. Croghan, U.S.N., was in command of the U.S.S. Nina at the time of her loss. He was a native of New York, and entered the Service as an enlisted man in 1891.

The U.S. submarine boat Salmon, sister ship of the Stingray and the Narwhal, was launched at Quincy, Mass., March 12, at the plant of the Electric Boat Company in the Fore River shipbuilding yards. The Salmon was christened by little Eunice Fitzgerald, daughter of Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston. The launching was most successful in every particular, a bottle of champagne being used. After the launching the fragments of the christening bottle, which were enclosed in a gold braid meshwork, were encased in a teakwood box made for the occasion, and were presented to Miss Fitzgerald as a souvenir. A luncheon was served.

Bids have been opened at the Navy Department for a supply of oil fuel for the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, and awards will be made, it is expected, next week. The new oil stations to be constructed this year are to be situated at Bradford, Norfolk, Charleston, Key West, Guantanamo and San Juan, Porto Rico, on the Atlantic coast, and at Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York, has issued orders that all the men working on the new battleship Florida, in course of construction, shall hereafter wear goggles to protect them from the minute particles of steel that are constantly flying about now that the steel drilling is well under way. It is expected that the Florida will be ready for launching early in May.

A naval court of inquiry is at work at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., investigating the theft of \$3,500 from the paymaster's safe on board the U.S. gunboat Castine. Asst. Paymr. Lawrence G. Haughey, U.S.N., on March 8, it is said, placed the money in the safe. The following day he was ill and did not enter the room in which the safe stood. On March 10, when he opened the safe, he was amazed to find that someone had opened the strong box by means of the combination and the money was gone. The amount taken from the safe is said to have been \$3,500. The next day a mess attendant found \$680 behind a bathtub. Paymaster Haughey says that so far as he is aware no one but himself knew the combination of the safe.

Lieut. Charles P. Burt, U.S.N., who was tried by court-martial on Jan. 14, 1909, and has been in Washington waiting orders for the past six months, has finally been suspended for one year. The court found him guilty of charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and also of conduct scandalous and prejudicial to good order. Lieutenant Burt's last duty was on the Panther, on board which vessel he was tried.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended the gallantry of Arthur Boquet, electrician, first class, A. A. Carlson, water tender, H. J. Luper, machinist's mate, first class, P. S. Burd, gunner's mate, second class, for rescuing from drowning Floyd Morris, coxswain, U.S.N., and also R. G. Cushman, ordinary seaman, for heroic efforts to save from drowning George W. Watts, ordinary seaman. These men were in the crew of the Buffalo. With a number of others they went for an outing at Corinto, and while bathing were caught in a whirlpool. All, by their coolness and self-reliance, managed to save themselves, except Coxswain Morris, who is not a strong swimmer. At one time it seemed as if several of the men would lose their lives. Cushman went to Watts's help, and sustained him for some time, but finally became exhausted. Several went to Morris's help, and finally got a life preserver to him and saved him. Watts was drowned.

The following was the degree of completion on March 10 of vessels under construction, U.S. Navy: Battleships—Delaware, \*100.0; North Dakota, 99.1; Florida, 55.2; Utah, 65.2; Wyoming, 12.5; Arkansas, 16.9. Torpedo-boat destroyers—Paulding, 71.8; Drayton, 67.4; Roe, 77.2; Terry, 76.6; Perkins, 65.8; Sterrett, 65.6; McCall, 53.4; Burrows, 53.4; Warrington, 62.7; Mayrant, 64.9; Monaghan, 14.8; Trippe, 22.9; Walke, 14.0; Ammen, 14.6; Patterson, 10.7. Submarine torpedo-boats—Salmon, 91.0; Carp, 43.3; Barracuda, 43.1; Pickrel, 40.25; Skate, 40.25; Skipjack, 31.3; Sturgeon, 30.9; Thrasher, 31.1; Tuna, 19.8; Seal, 45.4. Colliers—Prometheus, 99.9; Cyclops, 56.0; No. 8, 11.88. \*Delivered, Norfolk Yard, Feb. 15, 1910.

The sailing schooner James, of San Francisco, during a fog on March 12 crashed into the gunboat Vicksburg off Mare Island, Cal. The schooner lost her masts, but the war vessel was not damaged. The government tug Leslie, which went to the scene, also crashed into the gunboat, losing her smokestack, but again the Vicksburg escaped unscathed. Another tug from the navy yard, summoned by wireless, towed the Leslie and the schooner to the yard.

A bottled message dropped overboard from Civil Engineer Peary's Roosevelt and dated Sept. 2, 1909, was picked up on March 16 in the sea near Kinsale, Ireland. The message was addressed to Professor McMillan, at Freeport, Me. When the message was sent the Roosevelt was in latitude 61.45 and was steering in a southerly direction, after wintering in Grant Land. The object in dropping the bottle was to test the current along the Labrador coast.

Bids will be opened at the Bureau of Yards and Docks

May 7 for the construction at the Puget Sound Navy Yard of a general storehouse, which is to be 170 feet wide and 250 feet long and four stories in height.

Bearing the body of the late Brazilian Ambassador, Nabuco, to Rio de Janeiro, the American armored cruiser North Carolina, accompanied by the Brazilian Drednought Minas Geraes as convoy, sailed from Hampton Roads shortly before four o'clock p.m. March 17, 1910. The Mayflower, which bore the body from Washington to the Roads, escorted the two vessels as far as the Virginia Capes.

## NAVY ORDNANCE WORK.

There were shipped from the Washington Navy Yard March 12 to Camden, N.J., for the U.S.S. Utah, one 12-inch 45 caliber B.L. rifle, Mark VI., and to the U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer Burrows, at Philadelphia, Pa., five 3-inch 50 caliber guns, carriages, etc. March 14 to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for the U.S.S. Utah, one 21-inch x 5m. Mark I. submerged torpedo tube, star-board, and one ditto port.

Proposals were opened March 16 for a large number of projectiles, the approximate value of which is about \$2,000,000.

Capt. G. W. McElroy and Lieuts. S. C. Rowan and H. E. Cook, U.S.N., Inspectors of Ordnance, reported at the bureau on March 16 on special duty in connection with inspection of materials used in connection with the manufacture of ordnance. Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Price, U.S.N., Inspector of Ordnance, Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va., has been detached and ordered to the U.S.S. Idaho.

The tug Rocket has been ordered to Indian Head to take on a load of powder for the Naval Magazine, St. Julien's Creek, Va., for storage, general supply.

Progress has been made on public works under the Bureau of Ordnance as follows: Naval Magazine, Iona Island—Fixed ammunition house, foundation and filling in of same to level of floor, about 75 per cent. completed; clearing up site, about 80 per cent. completed, all brick to be used in construction are stored within the foundation walls; extension of sewerage system, about 75 per cent. completed. Naval Magazine, Mare Island, Cal.—Office building, 10 per cent. completed; two filling houses, 55 per cent. completed; extension of sewerage system, 55 per cent. completed. Naval Magazine, Puget Sound, Wash.—The watchmen's quarters about 77 per cent. finished; observation magazine, 95 per cent. completed; stable, 75 per cent. completed; fuse house, 95 per cent. completed; the railroad system and gib crane on magazine wharf are fairly under way; this work is being performed by the Government. Naval Powder Depot, Lake Denmark, N.J.—One magazine and its equipment about 68 per cent. finished; one high explosive house and its equipment about 69 per cent. completed; extension to administration building about 72 per cent. completed. Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.—Lime and cement shed, 90 per cent. finished; 12-inch gun emplacement, 50 per cent.; railroad extension, 45 per cent.; concreting retaining wall, 70 per cent. completed; artesian well just commenced; power house machinery, award of contract pending; boiler house equipment, foundation begun; five employees' quarters, bids to be opened March 20, 1910; intensifier house and soda drier house, 30 per cent. completed; solvent recovery house, 50 per cent. completed. The work of raising the roof of the gun shop at the Washington Gun Factory over the shrinking pit, so as to accommodate guns of the largest caliber, is now progressing in a satisfactory manner, and it is expected to be completed by May 1 next.

## BATTLE PRACTICE, 1909.

The following is the result of the battle practice, 1909, held by the Pacific and Atlantic Fleets. The results of the practice for the battleships and armored cruisers were published Feb. 5, page 650. The standings are made up by combining the various battle efficiencies in the day, night and torpedo battle practices. The following is the standing of the fleets, squadrons, divisions, flotillas and of vessels (singly):

## Fleets.

1. Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, fleet ordnance officer ..... 29.922
2. Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Seat Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief; Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, fleet ordnance officer ..... 21.678

## Squadrons.

1. First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree ..... 29.136
2. Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree ..... 28.698
3. Second Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright ..... 19.862
4. First Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder ..... 19.440

## Divisions.

1. Second Division, First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral E. B. Barry ..... 30.224
2. Second Division, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet ..... 30.173
3. First Division, First Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree ..... 28.049
4. First Division, Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree ..... 27.346
5. First Division, First Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder ..... 25.930
6. Scout Cruiser Division, Atlantic Fleet, Comdr. H. B. Wilson ..... 20.780
7. Fourth Division, Second Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Capt. S. P. Comly ..... 20.240
8. Third Division, Second Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright ..... 19.430
9. Second Division, First Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, Capt. Hugo Osterhaus ..... 12.951
10. Armored Cruiser Division, Atlantic Fleet, Capt. W. A. Marshall ..... 12.919

## Flotillas.

1. Third Flotilla, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, Lieut. C. S. Kerrick ..... 35.943
2. Second Flotilla, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, Lieut. Frank McCommon ..... 29.142
3. First Flotilla, Pacific Torpedo Fleet, Lieut. J. G. Church ..... 27.672
4. Torpedo Flotilla, attached to Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet, Lieut. H. H. Michael ..... 23.863

The divisions below of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet did not fire any guns, but the standing below is the torpedo standing only.

1. Third Division, Lieut. J. O. Richardson ..... 37.026
2. Second Division, Lieut. W. G. Mitchell ..... 21.839
3. First Division, Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman ..... 19.224

## Vessels competing for the battleship pennant.

Note.—This list was published Feb. 5. The Vermont again won the pennant and the Tennessee and Maryland were

star ships standing, respectively, 2 and 3. Star ships are those vessels attaining 85 per cent. of the final merit of pennant winners in their respective classes.

## Vessels competing for the cruiser pennant.

1. Albany, pennant winner ..... 55.039
2. Charleston ..... 38.883
3. Salem ..... 29.558
4. Galveston ..... 26.442
5. Chattanooga ..... 25.107
6. Cleveland ..... 24.896
7. Denver ..... 24.163
8. Birmingham ..... 12.002

Note.—In 1908 the Albany won the cruiser trophy, and in 1909 the Charleston won this trophy.

## Vessels competing for the gunboat trophy.

1. Dixie, pennant winner ..... 44.144
2. Prairie, star ship ..... 40.833
3. Wilmington ..... 50.915
4. Yankton ..... 44.144
5. Callao ..... 39.902
6. Villalobos ..... 29.130
7. Helena ..... 18.294

Note.—In 1908 the Wilmington won the trophy and battle pennant, and in 1909 she won the trophy again.

## Vessels competing for the torpedo pennant.

1. Perry, pennant winner ..... 48.849
2. Goldsborough, star ship ..... 46.464
3. Paul Jones, star ship ..... 41.617
4. Chancey ..... 30.733
5. Hull ..... 28.508
6. Whipple ..... 28.136
7. Dale ..... 27.393
8. Truxtun ..... 26.377
9. Lawrence ..... 25.421
10. Preble ..... 20.987
11. Barry ..... 20.642
12. Bainbridge ..... 16.623
13. Hopkins ..... 5.116

Note.—In 1906 and in 1908 the Perry won the trophy.

The following officers have been given letters of commendation by the Secretary of the Navy for their excellence in battle practice: Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, Pacific Fleet; Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, Second Division, Pacific Fleet; Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, fleet ordnance officer, Pacific Fleet; Lieut. C. S. Kerrick, Third Flotilla, Pacific Torpedo Fleet.

## Albany (Pennant winner, cruiser class).

Comdr. James H. Oliver, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Standley, executive; Lieut. W. J. Moses, ordnance and navigator.

## Dixie (Pennant winner, gunboat class).

Lieuts. Paul Foley, commanding and executive; R. A. Koch, navigator; Guston D. Johnstone, ordnance.

## Prairie (Star ship, gunboat class).

Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, commanding; Lieut. Comdr. W. Pitt Scott, executive and navigator; Lieut. S. C. Loomis, ordnance.

## Perry (Pennant winner, torpedo class).

Lieut. P. B. Larimer, commanding officer for the torpedo practice; Lieut. Frank McCommon, commanding officer for the gun practice; Ensign G. E. Davis, executive and torpedo officer; Ensign T. A. Symington, ordnance officer.

## Goldsborough (Star ship, torpedo class).

Ensign E. Swanson, commanding; Ensign S. H. Lawton, executive and ordnance.

## Paul Jones (Star ship, torpedo class).

Lieut. M. S. Davis, commanding; Ensign C. L. Wright, executive; Ensign R. E. Cassidy, ordnance and torpedo officer.

## For excellence in spotting at day battle practice.

Lieut. S. M. Robinson, Vermont; Ensign G. E. Baker, Tennessee; Lieut. J. D. Little, Rhode Island; Ensign L. O. Farley, Georgia; Ensign R. S. McDonald, Ohio; Ensign W. L. Calhoun, Maryland; Midshipman R. G. Walling, Maine; Ensign G. V. Stewart, Dixie; Ensign L. M. Stevens, Dale.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

## LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those of the same ships noted in our complete table on pages 861, 2:

Mars, arrived March 15 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Arethusa, arrived March 16 at San Juan, Porto Rico.  
Marietta, arrived March 16 at Portsmouth, N.H.  
Mayflower, arrived March 17 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Buffalo, sailed March 16 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Balboa, Isthmian Canal Zone.  
New Orleans, sailed March 15 from Mare Island, Cal., for Honolulu.  
Scorpion, sailed March 17 from Piraeus, Greece, for Alexandria, Egypt.  
Paducah, sailed March 16 from Bocas del Toro, Panama, for Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Saturn, arrived March 16 at Balboa, Isthmian Canal Zone.  
Paducah, arrived at Bluefields March 17.  
Prairie, sailed from Bluefields for Cristobal March 17.  
Mayflower, sailed from Hampton Roads for Washington March 17.  
North Carolina, sailed from Hampton Roads for Rio de Janeiro March 17.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate March 10, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. William C. Asserson to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 16, 1910, vice Reid, retired.  
Med. Insp. Phillips A. Lovering to be a medical director from Feb. 5, 1910, vice Rixey, retired.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 14, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Ensigns Virgil Baker and George C. Pegram to be lieutenants (junior grade) from Jan. 31, 1910, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.  
The following named paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander from March 11, 1910: Charles R. O'Leary, Charles W. Eliason, Cuthbert J. Cleborne, John D. Robnett, George W. Pigman, Jr., George W. Reeves, Jr., Ray Spear and Christian J. Peoples.

Nominations received by the Senate March 16, 1910.

## Promotion in the Navy.

Naval Constr. Henry Williams, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a naval constructor in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant commander from March 12, 1910.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 11, 1910.

## Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. John B. Milton to be a rear admiral.  
The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Burton H. Green, Duncan I. Selfridge, Henry A. Orr and Charles M. Austin.  
Passed Asst. Surg. John H. Iden to be a surgeon.  
Asst. Surg. Heber Butts to be a passed assistant surgeon.

## G.O. 46, JAN. 20, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

Capt. Arthur J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., was tried before a G.C.M. on board the U.S.S. California, at Olongapo, P.I., Dec. 4, 1909, by order of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, on the following charge:

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.  
The specification alleged that Captain O'Leary serving as officer in command of the Marine Detachment on board the West Virginia, was, about Aug. 18, 1909, while the vessel was en route from San Francisco to Seattle, Wash., by reason of the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, incapacitated for the proper performance of duty; this to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Finding and Sentence.—The court found the accused guilty of the charge and imposed the following sentence: "To lose



four (4) numbers in his grade and to be publicly reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet."

The following is the action of the commander-in-chief in the premises:

"The proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Arthur J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., are approved.

"Although the serious offense involved in this trial originated on Aug. 18, 1909, no disciplinary action was taken until the facts reached the commander-in-chief from the Department in Washington three months later. The convening authority believes that the mildness, not to say inadequacy, of the sentence may be due to the failure of justice usually incident to such delays of the law as was caused by the negligence of the commanding officer of the U.S.S. West Virginia at the time of the occurrence of the said offense in not taking proper disciplinary action.

"The commander-in-chief feels that no words of rebuke can add to the humiliation of an officer of the previous record and ability of the defendant in this case in the realization that he has been publicly tried because of indulgence in an abnormal appetite; the publication of this order is therefore considered as compliance with so much of the sentence as relates to public reprimand.

"Capt. Arthur J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.C.M.O. 48, FEB. 1, 1910, NAVY DEPT.

Capt. Franklin S. Wiltse, U.S.M.C., was tried before a G.C.M. at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1910, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, on the following charges:

Charge I.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals (six specifications, each relative to neglect and failure to pay long overdue debts to merchants).

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman (two specifications)—failing to deliver a package entrusted to his care and failing to discharge his indebtedness to an enlisted man).

Findings.—The court found each of the specifications of the first charge "proved," except the fourth, which was proved only in part, the words "four hundred and twenty-eight dollars" being substituted for the words "four hundred and sixty-eight dollars," and the words "from the month of May, 1905, to the month of November, 1906," being substituted for the words "in the month of May, 1905," and except the fifth specification, which was "not proved"; and that the accused, Capt. Franklin S. Wiltse, U.S.M.C., was of the first charge "guilty."

The court found each of the specifications of the second charge "proved," and that the accused, Capt. Franklin S. Wiltse, U.S.M.C., was of the second charge "guilty."

The court therefore, imposed the following sentence: "To lose nine (9) numbers on the list of captains of the U.S. Marine Corps, thereby being placed at the foot of said list of captains as the same exists on this nineteenth day of January, 1910."

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Capt. Franklin S. Wiltse, U.S.M.C., were approved by the Department, Jan. 30, 1910.

BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 57, FEB. 25, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 48, dated Dec. 16, 1909, directing that the naval establishment in San Francisco harbor, formerly known as the "U.S. Naval Coal Depot, California City Point, Cal.," should thereafter be known as the "U.S. Naval Coal Depot, San Francisco, Cal.," is hereby annulled.

This depot shall hereafter be known as the "U.S. Naval Coal Depot, Tiburon, Cal."

The telegraphic address of this depot will be "Naval Coal Depot, Tiburon, Cal."

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 58, MARCH 2, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Department takes great pleasure in awarding a medal of honor and a gratuity of one hundred dollars to Chief Electn. William E. Snyder, U.S.N., for extraordinary heroism displayed by him in rescuing G. H. Kephart, seaman, U.S.N., from drowning, at Hampton Roads, Va., on Jan. 4, 1910.

The heroic conduct of Chief Electrician Snyder is set forth in the following letter:

"U.S.S. Birmingham, Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 4, 1910.

"Sir: I have the honor to report the following: At about 10:45 a.m., this date, G. H. Kephart, seaman, U.S.N., fell overboard from the staging forward while engaged in painting the ship's side. Kephart does not know how to swim. A strong tide and considerable sea was running at this time; the temperature of the sea water was 35 degrees Fahrenheit, the air 28 degrees. The cry "man overboard" was promptly given, and upon hearing it Chief Electn. W. E. Snyder, U.S.N., who was in the wireless house receiving a message, ran out on the forecastle. Without a thought for his personal safety he jumped overboard from the forecastle with all his clothes on and swam to Kephart's rescue.

"2. Kephart had already gone down twice and was fast losing consciousness, when Snyder reached him and swam with him in tow to the steam launch tied up at the boom, about ten yards. Both men were hauled aboard by the steam launch's crew and brought alongside the ship. Kephart was unconscious when brought on board. It was only through Snyder's prompt and heroic action that Kephart's life was saved.

"Very respectfully,

J. L. HYDRICK, Ensign, U.S.N., O. of the D.

"The Commanding Officer.

The commanding officer of the Birmingham, who, at the time of this occurrence was senior officer present, stated, in forwarding the above quoted letter, as follows:

"In my judgment the conduct of Snyder is worthy of the highest consideration of the Department, and I would recommend that he be given the medal of honor and gratuity authorized by Article 821, Par. 2, of the U.S. Navy Regulations, for his prompt, unselfish, and heroic conduct, which is emphasized by the fact that Snyder is a man of slight build."

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Ralph Emerson Bryant, gunner's mate, 3d class, died March 5, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Franklin.

Edward L. Coleman, beneficiary, died March 6, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry P. Frantz, corporal, U.S.M.C., died March 5, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.

Lawrence Hartnett, supernumerary, died March 5, 1910, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

James A. Ryan, fireman, 1st class, died March 4, 1910, while a patient in the Government Hospital for the Insane.

Peter C. Simonson, chief boatswain's mate, retired, died Sept. 17, 1909, in Shanghai, China.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 11.—Rear Admiral S. A. Staunton commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Feb. 20, 1910.

Comdr. C. P. Plunkett detached duty inspector of equipment, Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty connection North Dakota, and duty as executive officer when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. A. L. Willard detached duty Idaho; to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Price detached duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.; to duty Idaho as executive officer.

Lieut. C. A. Arnold detached duty as inspector of ordnance, Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to duty connection fitting out North Dakota, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Med. Dir. J. G. W. detached duty as president and member of the Naval Examining and Naval Medical Examining Boards, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Med. Dir. H. E. Ames to duty in command of Naval Hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Med. Dir. F. Anderson detached duty in command of Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md.; to duty as member of the Naval Examining and Naval Medical Examining Boards, Washington, D.C.

Med. Insp. H. G. Beyer detached duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Paymrs. F. P. Sackett, E. F. Hall, J. Brooks, H. E. Stevens, W. T. Wallace, J. E. Sanford, V. E. Jackson and D. M. Addison commissioned paymasters from Feb. 20, 1910.

P.A. Paymr. B. M. Dobson detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Chief Bsn. W. Juraschka detached duty South Dakota; to duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Bsn. W. DeFries detached duty Independence; to duty South Dakota.

Chief Mach. J. M. Ober commissioned a chief machinist in the Navy from March 3, 1910.

Pharm. C. E. Reynolds detached duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty Naval Dispensary, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Pharm. F. W. Breck detached duty Naval Dispensary, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Second Lieut. W. B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C., commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 15, 1910.

MARCH 12.—Rear Admiral A. P. Nasro, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 10, 1910.

Rear Admiral R. R. Ingersoll, retired, detached duty member of the General Board, Navy Department; to home.

Rear Admiral A. R. Conden, retired, detached duty as general inspector of ordnance for the Navy; to home.

Lieut. J. R. Conbo, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 9, 1910, and when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital to home.

Lieut. C. S. McDowell detached duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Lieut. F. Rorschach detached duty command Winslow.

Lieut. W. J. Moses to duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. G. T. Pettengill detached duty Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty St. Louis.

Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt detached duty St. Louis; to duty California.

P.A. Surg. P. E. McDonnell placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 9, 1910.

A.A. Surg. W. E. Eaton to duty Naval Hospital, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Bsn. H. M. Anderson detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty Patuxent.

The U.S.S. Denver was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., March 12, 1910.

MARCH 13.—SUNDAY.

MARCH 14.—Comdr. J. E. Craven detached duty command Dubuque; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf orders of Jan. 17, 1910, modified; detached duty command Galveston; to duty connection with the General Board, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. N. A. McCully detached duty California; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. H. K. Hines detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty command Dubuque.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Z. Johnston detached duty command Dolphin; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Laws detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty command Dolphin.

Midsn. H. A. Strauss detached duty New York; to duty Birmingham.

Midsn. K. F. Smith detached duty Birmingham; to duty New York.

Midsn. H. D. F. Burdick detached duty New York; to duty Salem.

Midsn. S. Cochran detached duty Salem; to duty New York.

Surg. C. D. Langhorne detached duty Naval Station, Hawaii; to home and wait orders.

Surg. C. D. Brownell to duty New Jersey.

P.A. Surg. A. Stuart detached duty New Jersey, to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., for course of instruction.

Chief Mach. B. Gebhardt detached duty Patuxent; to duty connection fitting out Iowa and duty on board when placed in commission.

Chief W. H. Hubbard detached duty connection fitting out Iowa; to duty Patuxent.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Settle appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty South Dakota.

Paymr. Clerk P. D. Foley resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy accepted, to take effect March 20, 1910.

MARCH 15.—Comdr. W. E. Buchanan to duty inspector in charge Fourteenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Comdr. C. M. Stone detached duty inspector in charge Fourteenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, Ohio; to duty command Buffalo.

Comdr. C. S. Williams detached duty connection General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty command Albany.

Comdr. G. W. Brown detached duty command Buffalo; to duty command Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Pratt detached duty command Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to duty St. Louis.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz, retired, placed upon the retired list from March 11, 1910, and when discharged treatment, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Crenshaw commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1909.

Lieut. J. J. McCracken detached duty Washington; to home and granted leave thirty days.

Lieut. C. E. Brillhart detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and wait orders.

Lieuts. H. Frankenberg, A. T. Church, O. L. Cox, A. B. Cook, H. E. Shoemaker, R. C. MacFall, E. G. Oberlin, B. McCandless, H. L. Irwin, H. F. Leary, J. N. Ferguson, C. W. Nimitz and L. Cressap commissioned lieutenants in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Lieut. E. H. Dodd detached duty command Grampus; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieuts. R. B. Coffey, A. F. Carter, L. Minor, J. S. Dowell, A. K. Atkins and J. H. Newton commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from Jan. 31, 1910.

Ensign J. P. Olding detached duty Fortune; to duty command Grampus.

Midsn. W. K. Kilpatrick detached duty South Dakota; to duty Lawrence.

Asst. Surg. H. R. Hermes detached duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to duty South Dakota.

Asst. Surg. S. Bacon detached duty South Dakota; to duty naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Paymrs. F. E. McMillen and M. H. Karker commissioned assistant paymasters from Jan. 31, 1910.

Chief Mach. C. Hammond detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Mach. M. Casey, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 10, 1910.

Mach. R. L. Drake detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to duty Tennessee.

Mach. J. E. Green detached duty Annapolis, naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; to home and wait orders.

MARCH 16.—Capt. C. E. Fox detached duty command Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. J. H. Oliver detached duty command Albany; to duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Ensign R. C. Needham to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign A. W. Fitch detached duty Montgomery; to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., connection crew Delaware, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Passed Asst. Surg. P. S. Rossiter detached duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. F. Cottle detached duty naval hospital, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Chief Bsn. J. Laven detached duty Severn; to duty Wash.

The U.S.S. Nina has been declared lost from March 15, 1910, and her name stricken from the Navy list. The officer and men attached to that vessel are to be regarded as having died on same date.

MARCH 17.—Comdr. J. L. Purcell when discharged treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, to command Lancaster.

Lieut. C. R. Kear when discharged treatment hospital, Annapolis, sick leave six weeks.

Midsn. H. W. Koehler, Georgia to New York.

Midsn. F. C. Bowerland, Mississippi to New York.

P.A. Surg. C. E. Strite from Franklin, to hospital, Las Animas, treatment.

Mach. O. Boldt, New York to Indiana.

Mach. R. G. Moody, Indiana to New York.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Olongapo, March 17.

Comdr. G. R. Slocum to command Rainbow.

Lieut. O. F. Cooper detached command Moccasin; to command Asiatic Torpedo Fleet, on Dale.

Ensign E. D. McWhorter to command Moccasin.

Lieut. H. H. Michael detached command Asiatic Torpedo Fleet; to command First Torpedo Division, on Dale.

Comdr. C. M. Knepper detached command Mohican.

Ensign J. H. Collins detached Mohican; to naval station, Olongapo.

Asst. Paymr. R. V. De W. Bleeker detached as pay officer Rainbow and Asiatic Torpedo Fleet; to naval hospital, Canacao, for treatment.

# MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 5.—Capt. R. R. Wallace, jr., detached 2d Regiment, Expeditionary Brigade, U.S. Marines, to resume proper station and duties (marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y.).

Capt. H. I. Bearss detached U.S.S. Louisiana, to command marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Second Lieut. A. A. Vandegrift granted leave of absence for fourteen days from date of acceptance.

MARCH 7.—Major B. H. Fuller to duty marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., when discharged from hospital.

MARCH 9.—First Lieut. E. W. Sturdevant, jr., appointed judge advocate of general court-martial, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., to convene March 14, 1910.

MARCH 10.—First Lieut. W. E. Parker preparatory orders to command the marine detachment of the U.S.S. New York when placed in commission.

MARCH 11.—Capt. R. B. Sullivan appointed member, temporarily, of the general court-martial in session at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Duty to continue during the absence of Capt. J. K. Tracy, U.S.M.C.

First Lieut. A. E. Randall detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to duty as assistant to recruiting officer, District of San Francisco.

MARCH 14.—First Lieut. W. M. Small detached marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., when able to travel, to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C., for treatment Naval Medical School Hospital.

First Lieut. W. E. Parker detached marine barracks, naval station, Newport, R.I., on April 1, 1910, to command marine detachment of U.S.S. New York.

First Lieut. F. B. Garrett detached marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., on March 20, 1910, to marine barracks, naval station, Newport, R.I. Also appointed an acting assistant quartermaster, U.S.M.C., for duty as post quartermaster at Newport.

MARCH 16.—Col. George Richards, paymaster, appointed president marine retiring board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., March 18, 1910.

Major J. H. Russell and Major B. H. Fuller appointed members of marine retiring board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., March 18, 1910.

Capt. R. R. Wallace, jr., appointed judge advocate of general court-martial in session at navy yard, New York, N.Y., vice 1st Lieut. F. B. Garrett, detached.

Capt. E. T. Fryer detached marine barracks, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on April 1, 1910, to command marine detachment, U.S.S. Louisiana.

First Lieut. R. L. Denig appointed post quartermaster at marine barracks, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., from April 1, 1910.

First Lieut. F. A. Gardener appointed recorder of marine retiring board, to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D.C., March 8, 1910.

First Lieut. B. S. Berry ordered to report to commandant, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

G.O. 51, MARCH 10, 1910, U.S.M.C.

G.O. No. 47, headquarters U.S. Marine Corps, Jan. 13, 1910, is hereby amended as follows:

Par. 4 of said order is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:

4. (a) Inspectors of the stations and detachments herein designated shall be made simultaneously with the inspections made by the Board of Inspection for Shore Stations, or, in the Philippines Inspection District, at stated intervals, as ordered. Upon the request of the president of said board, the commandant of the Marine Corps shall issue the necessary orders to the assistant adjutant and inspector of the district embracing the station or detachment to be inspected, directing him to report to the president of the board for duty.

(b) The assistant adjutant and inspector of each of the districts herein designated shall, with reference to the stations and detachments embraced in his district, be the "In-Navy Regulations, and, as such, shall be attached to the inspector of Marine Corps," as provided by Art. 1642 (1) Division of Inspections, Navy Department.

2. Par. 5 of said G.O. No. 47 is also revoked, and the following is substituted therefor:

5. Reports of the inspections indicated in Par. 4 shall be addressed to the president of the Board of Inspection for Shore Stations, or to the president of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, as the case may be, and will be a part of the report forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, as required by Art. 12, Changes in Navy Regulations as No. 6, Navy Department, Nov. 18, 1909. A duplicate copy of any report relating to the material or personnel of the Marine Corps shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, for the commandant of the Marine Corps.

G. F. ELLIOTT, Major Gen., Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 11.—Third Lieut. E. A. Coffin granted seven days' leave commencing April 8.

MARCH 12.—Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to New York on official business.

MARCH 15.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. E. F. Berthoff granted twenty-six days' leave.

Third Lieut. J. H. Cornell granted twelve days' leave commencing April 2, 1910.

MARCH 16.—Constr. J. Q. Walton granted two days' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. F. Schoenbrun granted three days' leave.

Capt. A. J. Henderson ordered to Arundel Cove, Md., on official business.

A board is convened at Arundel Cove, Md., for the examination of the papers of 1st Lieut. S. P. Edmonds for promotion. Detail for the board: Sr. Capt. W. E. Reynolds, Capt. J. H. Brown and Capt. A. J. Henderson.

The U.S.R.C. Tahoma arrived at Seward, Alaska, March 11, with a party of four shipwrecked men, worn and exhausted by almost incredible hardships and bearing the marks of weeks of battling with icy gales. The rescued were four of six men who on Jan. 7 left the wreck of the Farallon in Cook Inlet and in a small rowboat undertook the desperate task of rowing to procure relief for their companions. The Tahoma picked them up at Afogak after almost three weeks' search. The Tahoma also brought word that the two other men are alive and safe.



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NEW YORK

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

### SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Army Appropriation bill as it becomes a law will be found on page 838.

The bill (S. 1692) authorizing the Presidential appointment of veterinarians and granting them the retirement and other privileges of commissioned officers, as passed by the Senate on March 9, will be found on page 819 of our issue of March 12. The only change in the bill was the elimination of the word "mounted" wherever it appeared after the word "lieutenant" in the bill. In explanation of the effect of the measure for the relief of this highly deserving corps Mr. Warren said: "Formerly, when we had but few regiments of Cavalry, but a small Artillery force, and the days of horse doctors, bleeding, condition powders and so forth, rather than regular veterinary surgeons, we employed men as employees, to be hired and discharged at will. This was unsatisfactory and most expensive in the losses of horse and mule stock. Some years ago, perhaps fifteen, possibly ten, we provided for an examination of the force of men then employed, and provided that those who passed should become second lieutenants, so far as concerns the pay, and so forth, exactly as this bill provides; that the others should remain employees. This bill goes a little further. It provides—and it is a matter of only forty-two men altogether proposed for the entire veterinary force—for an expense, in addition to the present expense, of not to exceed \$2,700 per annum until after ten years shall have expired for the second lieutenants, when there will be more of them, of course, as first lieutenants than there are now. But when the change is made it does away with the contract surgeons and the necessity for contract surgeons and employees, and substitutes a regular corps, which, after providing for the present force, is to be only recruited from young men under twenty-seven years of age, who have been graduated from some reputable veterinary college and who shall be examined and pass under the Army requirements. These then enter upon the service and serve ten years as second lieutenants, and then, after another successful examination, may be promoted and receive the pay of first lieutenants, retiring finally as first or second lieutenants, as the case may be. This bill places no one upon the retired list or pension roll, as the Senator terms it, except he shall arrive at the proper age and shall have done the proper service, with the exception of two men, one of whom is now seventy-four or seventy-five years old and the other sixty-nine to seventy-one. One has served nearly fifty years, the other has served just a little more or less than forty years. They are kept in the Service as hired men because of their very valuable services in passing upon purchases of horses. The Department wishes to retain them in that service and the bill provides that these two may be retired. Undoubtedly these two would be immediately called back into active service under the law on account of their ripe and varied experience, so valuable in assisting our purchasing officers."

The bill (S. 1021) to appoint James B. Ferguson a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army and place him on the retired list was passed by the Senate March 15.

On March 11 the Senate allowed monthly pensions to the following: Widow of 1st Lieut. W. H. Heilman, U.S.A., \$20; Capt. Frank P. Muhlenberg, late U.S.A., \$24; widow of Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, U.S.N., \$30. On March 15 monthly pensions were allowed as follows: Widow of Capt. James O'Kane, U.S.N., \$40; widow of Asst. Surg. T. C. Walton, U.S.N., \$24.

Senator Briggs, of New Jersey, on March 15 introduced S. 7179, to pay Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak \$35,000 in full settlement for his services in inventing and improving certain machines for the manufacture of cartridges at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on March 16 on S. 5873, to appoint and retire John M. Blankenship an ensign in the Navy. John M. Blankenship entered the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1886. In June, 1890, he entered upon the two years' sea service, preparatory to his final examination. He was ordered to the U.S.S. Philadelphia in Haitian waters, and while serving there as "mate of the hold" was prostrated by fever. In 1891 he was reported in a "run down condition" when he left the U.S.S. Philadelphia. June, 1892, he was subjected to the regular final physical examination, and he was found to be physically disqualified for service in the Navy and honorably discharged. Prior to or about the time war was declared between the United States and Spain Mr. Blankenship, notwithstanding the condition of his health, volunteered in the naval service. After the Spanish War Mr. Blankenship was honorably discharged Sept. 26, 1898. Since his honorable discharge from the Navy, in June, 1892, due entirely to physical disabilities contracted in the line of duty, Mr. Blankenship has been compelled to spend much time in the West, trying to regain his health. Precedent for Congressional relief in this case is found in the action last year in the case of William P. Sedgwick, now an ensign, retired.

A petition praying for the independence of the Philippine Islands was presented to the Senate March 16 by Senator Crane. It is signed by about 100 prominent citizens of the United States, headed by Alton B. Parker, of New York, former Democratic candidate for President.

The House on March 16 passed the bill (H.R. 10280) providing "that the Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, is hereby authorized and empowered to receive back from the state of Massachusetts the twelve 3.2-inch breech-loading field guns, carriages, caissons, limbers and their pertaining material which were sold to the state by the Ordnance Department for the sum of \$42,423.21 in the

year 1900. That no part of the value of this material shall be paid to the state of Massachusetts, but the whole amount received from the sale thereof to the state shall stand as a quota of the state, the same as though allotted from the annual appropriations under the provisions of Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, and subject to all the conditions thereof."

The Legislative Appropriation bill was passed by the House March 15. Action in connection with the Hydrographic Office is noted on page 837. The provision of automobiles for the Speaker and the Vice President, which appeared in the bill for the first time last year, was stricken out of the measure on the floor of the House on Tuesday. The bill appropriates nearly \$34,000,000.

The House on March 16 passed S.J. Res. 83, amended to read: "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ a U.S. Army transport to convey from New York to Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, the delegates and their assistants appointed, under the authority of the Urgent Deficiency Act, approved Feb. 25, 1910, to represent the United States at the Fourth International Conference of American States, which is to convene in Buenos Ayres on July 9, 1910; *Provided*, That the total expense thus incurred shall not exceed \$45,000, said sum to be paid out of the appropriation made for the commission in the Urgent Deficiency Act approved Feb. 25, 1910."

Favorable report was made in the House March 16 on H.R. 22685, to establish a naval observatory and define its duties, published under our list of "Bills Before Congress." The committee amends the bill so as to provide that the superintendent of the naval observatory may be from civil life.

If the House adopts the recommendation of its Military Committee in its favorable report March 15 on S. 3501, the Confederate Cemetery at Springfield, Mo., will be taken over by the U.S. Government and a new precedent will be established that is expected to cement closer than ever the North and South. The bill has the approval of Secretary of War Dickinson. The Confederate Cemetery at Springfield adjoins a national cemetery. It has been offered by the proper authorities to the Federal Government. Under the provisions of the bill, which was introduced in the Senate by Senator Warner, of Missouri, and passed by that body, the offer is accepted under the conditions that the Government shall take care of the property, its monuments, graves, etc., keep the usual records of those buried there and see that it is never used for any other purpose than as a cemetery for the graves of men in the military, naval or civil service of the Confederate States of America.

In the House on March 15 favorable report was made on H.R. 23012, providing for the raising of the U.S. battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, and to provide for the interment of the bodies therein.

Favorable report was made in the House on March 15 on Mr. Hobson's bill (H.R. 23015) to protect the dignity and honor of the uniform of the United States (see Bills). This measure is approved by the Navy Department. The committee is unanimous in its belief that such a measure should be enacted into law, and believes that the efficiency of the naval and military Service depends in large measure upon the public esteem in which that Service is held, declaring that "any practice tending to lower the general standing of that Service would injure recruiting by increasing the difficulty in securing application and by lowering the standing of the applicant. Such a practice would injure the Service in lowering in the men wearing the uniform the feeling of respect for themselves and for the Service, impairing the general esprit de corps which is universally recognized as a major factor in efficiency. The harmful effect would be greatest when efficiency is most needed, in the test of war, where the traditions and spirit of the Service are most powerful. Such a practice would be harmful to the spirit of patriotism of the men in the Service and the people at large, for the uniform under the flag in the national defense is an emblem of the nation, intimately associated with the flag and with the nation. The committee believes that the enactment of such a measure is only just and fair to the men themselves who are wearing the uniform, whose high standard of conduct and behavior has challenged the admiration of the civilized world. The committee believes that the enactment of such legislation is due to the memory of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of patriots who have died in the uniform of the United States and consecrated that uniform with their lifeblood."

If a bill favorably reported March 11 by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs becomes a law, Guy K. Calhoun, the midshipman who jumped out of a window of the hospital at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis while delirious, and who has been unfit for active duty ever since, will be made a professor of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of ensign. Calhoun has invented several devices in general use in the Navy and has an excellent record. He injured his spine by the jump from the window, but declined an offer from the Navy Department to be graduated without examination. Despite his illness he caught up with his class and passed with flying colors in 1908.

The Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred H.R. 22839 and several communications addressed to members of the House of Representatives from various adjutants general of the different states, including the states of Arkansas, California, Illinois and New York, to the effect that the accounts of the disbursing officers appointed under the Militia Act have been disallowed by the Treasury officers by reason of a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, favor the bill's passage. These disbursing officers appear to have acted under the authority of the rulings of the War Department and in good faith. Part of these disallowed accounts were legalized in the last Urgent Deficiency bill (Act approved Aug. 5, 1909), and no reason exists for not authorizing the allowance of the remainder.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7047, Mr. Perkins.—That the powers conferred upon the commander of a vessel of the U.S. Navy by Articles 24 and 26 of Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes, and by Section one of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, be extended to include and to be vested in the officer of the naval service in command of and with respect to naval landing forces when composed of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, from two or more ships of the Navy, or from other sources, on duty on shore by direction of the senior naval officer present or by higher naval authority: *Provided*, That in time of war such commander of naval landing forces shall be competent to convene a general court-martial: And provided further, That the commander of a naval landing force from a single ship, when on duty on shore by direction as aforesaid, may, with respect to such landing force, exercise the powers conferred upon the commander of a naval vessel by Article 24 of Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes and by Section 1 of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, hereinbefore mentioned.

S. 7061, Mr. Depew.—To regulate the use of radio communication, by licensing under the Department of Commerce and Labor.

S. 7131, Mr. Chamberlain.—That it shall be unlawful in the District of Columbia or in any of the territories or possessions of the U.S. for any person, firm, or corporation owning, operating, controlling, or maintaining any theater or other public or quasi public place to deny or refuse admission to persons who wear the uniform of the U.S. Army, or of the Navy, or of the Marine Corps, or of the National Guard of such District or territorial possessions, who have paid, or have tendered, or are willing to pay, the usual and customary price of admission to any part of such theater or other public or quasi public place to which the public is admitted; and any person, firm, or corporation, or the agents or employees of any such person, firm, or corporation, violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

S. 7158, Mr. Shively.—Authorizing and directing the Department of State to ascertain and report to Congress damages and losses sustained by certain citizens of the U.S. on account of the naval operations in and about the town of Apia, in the Samoan Islands, by the United States and Great Britain, in March, April, and May, 1899.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE NAVY.

S. 7166, Mr. Perkins.—That Section 10 of the Act approved Feb. 16, 1909, entitled "An Act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "That general courts-martial may be convened by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy, by the commander of a fleet, squadron, or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States."

Sec. 2. That Section 17 of the above mentioned act be amended by adding thereto the following proviso: "Provided, That in a fleet or squadron the approval of the commander of a division upon sentences of summary courts-martial shall be a sufficient approval for the purposes of this section."

Sec. 3. That Article 55 of Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows: "Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, the commander of a fleet, squadron, or division, and by the commanding officer of any naval station outside the continental limits of the United States."

Sec. 4. That the powers conferred upon the commander of a vessel of the U.S. Navy, by Articles 24 and 26 of Section 1624, Revised Statutes of the United States, and by Section 1 of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, hereinbefore mentioned, be extended to include and to be vested in the officer of the naval service in command of and with respect to naval landing forces when composed of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, from two or more ships of the Navy, or from other sources, on duty on shore by direction of the senior naval officer present or by higher naval authority: *Provided*, That in time of war, such commander of naval landing forces shall be competent to convene courts of inquiry and general courts-martial: And provided further, That the commander of a naval landing force from a single ship, when on duty on shore by direction as aforesaid, may, with respect to such landing force, exercise the powers conferred upon the commander of a naval vessel by Article 24 of Section 1624 of the Revised Statutes and by Section 1 of the Act of Feb. 16, 1909, hereinbefore mentioned.

S. 7179, Mr. Briggs.—Relief of Lieut. Col. Ormond M. Lissak.

## FOR A NAVY CLERICAL CORPS.

S. 7199, Mr. Penrose.—That a clerical corps of the United States Navy hereby established and shall consist of chief clerks, assistant clerks, and enlisted men, classified as chief yeomen; yeomen, first class, yeomen, second class; and yeomen, third class; corresponding, respectively, to the enlisted grades of chief petty officer, petty officer of the first class, petty officer of the second class, and petty officer of the third class.

Sec. 2. That assistant clerks shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief clerks, after passing satisfactorily such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and shall, on promotion, have the same rank, pay, and allowances as chief boatswains; that assistant clerks shall be appointed by the President; and that vacancies in the grade of assistant clerk shall be filled by selection from the enlisted force of the clerical corps and the paymasters' clerks of the Navy, subject to such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to have appointed or enlisted as many assistant clerks and enlisted men in the clerical corps as the necessities of the Service may require.

Sec. 3. That all necessary clerical service on board vessels of the Navy, Coast Survey, Fish Commission, and all other clerical service in the Navy which may be performed by members of the clerical corps while they are at sea or detached on shore duty, and which shall be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be performed by the members of said corps; and the corps shall be a permanent establishment of the Navy and be counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy: *Provided*, That there shall be nothing in this section and act which shall affect the Civil Service appointments or their pay and positions, and there shall be no appointments or assignments from the clerical corps to fill vacancies occurring in the Civil Service positions at the navy yards and naval stations or in any department of the Navy.

Sec. 4. That the pay, allowances and emoluments, cash rewards, and retirement benefits of chief clerks, assistant clerks, and enlisted men of the clerical corps in active service or on the retired list shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be received by law or executive orders for the respective corresponding rank or rating to chief boatswains, warrant officers, and enlisted men in active service or on the retired list of the Navy: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay and allowances now authorized by law or executive orders for any officer, petty officer, or enlisted man of the Navy on either the active or retired list.

H.J. Res. 169, Mr. Moore.—Accepting as true and competent a report to the National Geographic Society by Henry Gannett, O. H. Tittmann, and C. M. Chester, relating to the discovery of the North Pole by Comdr. Robert E. Peary, April 6, 1909.

H.J. Res. 171, Mr. Hobson.—Whereas the uniforms of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States are emblems of service in the defense of the Nation, and have been worn with honor in times of national peril; and whereas the honor attached to the uniform is a national asset in the defense of the nation, and any act reflecting upon the dignity and honor of the uniform strikes at the service in which it stands and impairs the defense of the United States: Therefore, be it Resolved, etc., That hereafter no proprietor, manager, or employee of a theater or public place in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory or possession of the United States, shall make, or cause to be made, any discrimination



against any person wearing the uniform of the United States because of that uniform, and any person making, or causing to be made, such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both.

H. Res. 494, Mr. Rainey.—Directing the Committee on Labor to investigate labor conditions in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at South Bethlehem, Pa., with regard to the causes for present conditions in the plant and the reason for the existing strike. To ascertain the facts as to government contracts undertaken by said company and the progress made on the same, and to investigate wage conditions and hours of labor at the plant of said South Bethlehem Steel Company.

H. Res. 495, Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey.—Directing the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to transmit to the House such information, observations, and reports as he may have as a result of the tidal observations and investigations recently made on behalf of the Government by Comdr. Robert E. Peary.

H. Res. 497, Mr. Rainey.—Requests the Secretary of War to inform the House as to contracts for the U.S. Army now being executed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at South Bethlehem, Pa.

H. Res. 498, Mr. Rainey.—Requests the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House as to contracts with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of South Bethlehem, Pa., which remain as yet uncompleted by said company.

H.R. 22685, Mr. Dawson.—That there shall be a naval observatory located in the District of Columbia, which shall be under the control of the President. The President shall appoint from civil life a superintendent of the naval observatory, who shall be an astronomer of high professional standing, and shall be entitled to receive a salary of \$6,000 per year. The Naval Observatory shall continue to render to the Navy Department such service as is now rendered by it or required by law, and shall, in addition, make astronomical and other researches.

H.R. 22839, Mr. Steenerson.—That the disbursing officers of the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to pay from allotment under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, such sums as may be necessary to settle accounts incurred by the several states, territories, and the District of Columbia for expenses involved by the participation of the Militia in joint encampments with the Regular Army during the season of 1908: Provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to credit such disbursements.

#### PARTICIPATION IN JOINT MANEUVERS.

H.R. 22846, Mr. Steenerson.—Offered as a substitute for H.R. 21829. Further amends Section 15 of the amended Dick Militia Act to read: "Sec. 15. That the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for participation by any part of the Organized Militia of any state, territory, or the District of Columbia, on the request of the Governor of a state or territory, or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, in the encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defenses of the United States. In such case the Organized Militia so participating shall receive the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as is provided by law for the officers and men of the Regular Army, and no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the Organized Militia of any state or territory or the District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and Militia: Provided, That the Secretary of War is authorized, under requisition of the Governor of a state or territory or the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, to the participation of the Militia of the District of Columbia, in the encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction of any part of the Regular Army, at or near any military post or camp or lake or seacoast defense of the United States, and the Secretary of War shall forward to Congress, at each session next after said encampments, a detailed statement of the expense of such encampments and maneuvers: Provided, That the command of such military post or camp and the officers and troops of the United States there stationed shall remain with the regular commander of the post without regard to the rank of the commanding officer of the Militia: Provided further, That except as herein specified the right to command during such joint encampments, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be governed by the rules set out in Articles 122 and 124 of the Rules and Articles for the Government of the Militia of the United States."

H.R. 22930, Mr. Keifer.—Providing for the removal of the mast of the United States battleship Maine, in Havana Harbor, and to provide for the erection thereof in Arlington Cemetery.

H.R. 23012, Mr. Loud, in lieu of H.R. 33, H.R. 3084, H.R. 2644, H.R. 16038 and H.R. 17537.—Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Navy to immediately submit proposals requesting bids for the removal of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine from the harbor of Havana, Cuba, and for the proper interment of the bodies therein in a national cemetery; the contract or contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, subject to approval by the Secretary of the Navy of the proposed plan for the performance of the work: Provided, That the limit of cost of all such work under the contract or contracts shall not exceed the sum of \$500,000. Sec. 2. That the President is hereby authorized and directed to make the necessary arrangements for a convention with the Republic of Cuba to carry out the provisions of the preceding section, which convention shall be concurred in by the Senate of the United States.

H.R. 23015, Mr. Hobson.—(In lieu of H.J. Res. 171, which appears above.)—That hereafter no proprietor, manager, or employee of a theater or other public place of entertainment or amusement in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States, shall make, or cause to be made, any discrimination against any person wearing the uniform of the United States because of that uniform, and any person making, or causing to be made, such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both.

#### DENTAL SURGEONS, U.S.A.

H.R. 23097, Mr. Wiley.—That for the purpose of securing an efficient dental service in the Army there should be attached to the Medical Department a dental corps, which shall be composed of dental surgeons and acting dental surgeons, the total number of which shall not exceed the proportion of one to each thousand of actual enlisted strength of the Army; that the number of dental surgeons shall not exceed 60, and the number of acting dental surgeons shall be such as may, from time to time, be authorized by law in accordance with the needs of the Service.

Sec. 2. That all original appointments to the dental corps shall be as acting dental surgeons, who shall have the same official status, pay, and allowances as the contract dental surgeons now authorized by law.

Sec. 3. That acting dental surgeons who have served three years in a manner satisfactory to the Surgeon General of the Army shall be eligible for appointment as dental surgeons, and, after passing in a satisfactory manner an examination which may be prescribed by the Surgeon General, may be commissioned with the rank of first lieutenant in the dental corps to fill vacancies existing therein. Officers of the dental corps shall have rank in such corps according to date of their commissions therein and shall rank next below officers of the Medical Reserve Corps. Their right to command shall be limited to the dental corps, and they shall be entitled to the respect and obedience of all enlisted men.

Sec. 4. That the pay and allowances of dental surgeons

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shall be those of first lieutenants not mounted, including the right to retirement on account of age or disability, as in the case of other officers: Provided, That the time served by dental surgeons as acting dental or contract dental surgeons shall be reckoned in computing the increased service pay of such as are commissioned under the act.

Sec. 5. That the appointees as acting dental surgeons must be citizens of the U.S. between twenty-two and thirty years of age, graduates of a standard dental college, of good moral character and good professional education, and they shall be required to pass the usual physical examination required for appointment in the Medical Corps, and a professional examination which shall include tests of skill in practical dentistry and of proficiency in the usual subjects of a standard dental college course: Provided, That the dental surgeons attached to the Medical Department at the time of the passage of this act may be eligible for appointment as first lieutenants, dental corps, without limitation as to age: And provided further, That the professional examination for such appointment may be waived in the case of dental surgeons in the Service at the time of the passage of this act whose efficiency reports and entrance examinations are satisfactory to the Surgeon General.

Sec. 6. That the Surgeon General of the Army is authorized to appoint boards of examiners to conduct the examinations herein prescribed, one of whom shall be a surgeon in the Army and two of whom shall be selected by the Surgeon General from the commissioned dental surgeons in the corps.

H.R. 23101, Mr. Langley.—To establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads. In this bureau of three commissioners one member is to be an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, on the active or retired list, of rank not below that of captain, who shall receive, in addition to the pay allowance of his rank in the U.S. Army, a sum sufficient to make \$5,000 per annum.

H.R. 23103, Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts.—To provide suitable medals for the officers and crew of the United States vessel of war Kearsarge, who were on board said vessel at the time she engaged and sank the Confederate vessel of war Alabama, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1910.

Legislation for the relief of the Naval Academy band has taken a step forward, the House Committee on Naval Affairs having recently reported favorably the bill which provides for the reorganization of the band, placing it on the same footing and granting it the same privileges enjoyed by other military and naval organizations of the kind. For the last few years a relief measure of this sort has been before Congress, and although the authorities have time and again endorsed it, it failed of enactment.

Midshipman A. D. Connor, of the fourth class, has tendered his resignation, and it was accepted March 9.

The rifle team of the Naval Academy will have an active season this year. Lieut. T. L. Johnson has general charge of small-arm work, while Lieut. Hilary Williams will coach the team directly, as he did with much success last season. It is definitely settled that a team will be entered in the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. Matches will be shot at the Academy range with teams of the Maryland and District of Columbia National Guard, and the 71st New York Regiment. A match will also be shot with the Marylanders at the latter's range at Glen Burie. New matches are likely to be arranged this season against teams representing the National Guards of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Mr. A. E. Kennelly, instructor in the Department of Electrical Engineering at Harvard, lectured before the officers of the Naval Academy School of Engineering on Saturday on "Control of Electric Motors from a Central Station."

The basketball team have elected George Frisch Jacobs, of the second class, to captain next season's quintet. He has played guard for two seasons, and this year did especially creditable work. The season of basketball closed the last week in February, the team having incurred but one defeat, from the University of Pennsylvania, 16 to 4. Under the coaching of W. L. Lush, the team played at a higher standard than ever before. For next year a game against West Point is particularly desired.

Much interest attaches to the baseball season for two reasons: the annual game between the Naval and Military Academies will be played here this year on May 23, and the Academy will try a system of graduate coaching for the first time. Lieut. David A. Weaver, formerly captain and catcher of the Academy nine, will be head coach and has already arrived. A number of other former Academy players will help out, and from time to time professionals will be here for limited periods to help out in special departments, notably pitching.

Those interested in rowing are delighted with the fine schedule. Dates are definitely fixed as follows: April 23, Harvard; May 7, Columbia; May 14, Georgetown; May 21, Syracuse. Much pleasure was given by the offer of the University of Pennsylvania to renew the series of races that terminated four years ago. As Princeton has decided not to compete this season, April 30, the date reserved for the Jersey men, was offered to Pennsylvania and either April 14 or 21 to the freshmen. The date is not yet agreed upon.

Annapolis has been honored by the visit of a noted Frenchman, Monsieur Camille Enlart, director of the Trocadero museum of sculpture in Paris and official lecturer of the Alliance Francaise. He called on Captain Bowyer, and was shown around the grounds by Prof. Henri Marion, who enter-

tained him at Carvel Hall. Monsieur Enlart is a conservator of the commission for the preservation of national monuments of France, and is considered an authority on architecture and fine arts.

The condition of Midshipman Wilson is now very serious. He has been secured for him a lifting machine to enable him to move about with more ease. Midshipman Wilson was injured in the Villanova game in October last.

The Rutgers gym team, on short notice, filled the date on Saturday against the midshipmen, made vacant by Columbia's cancellation, and lost by 34 points to 14. The visitors had some very clever gymnasts, however, and made the midshipmen do their best work of the season. Rutgers took the club swinging, and gave smooth and clever exhibitions in the event, which has not been a part of a competition here before and proved very popular. La Mont, captain of the Navy team, again proved himself a wonderful athlete by taking fourteen points: first on parallel bars and side horse, and tied with Vaddell, of his own team, on the horizontal bar. Members of the visiting team expressed the wish that La Mont might enter the intercollegiate meet, as they felt certain he would secure the individual championship. Gillette and Keiffer, the remarkable tumblers of the Academy team, were unopposed in their event. Keiffer showed clever front air springs and head springs, but the judges found Gillette's work slightly better, basing their decision on his high back air springs and long leaping hand springs. Byrd won first on the rings for the Navy team. With to-day's tournament, the midshipmen finish a gymnastic season unmarred by defeat. They have won for Yale, Pennsylvania and City of New York, as well as over Rutgers.

The midshipmen finished their dual fencing matches by winning from Yale Monday evening, by eight bouts to one. Next Saturday they cross swords with Columbia, Princeton and the U. of Penn. in the preliminary match of the intercollegiate. Midshipmen Hall and Scott on Monday had straight strings of victories, though the latter had a loss with both Ross and Rauson before he won out. Merrill defeated both of these, but succumbed to Parks, a left hander—the fourth left hander that the midshipmen have met this season, Cornell having two of its three, and Pennsylvania its clever captain, Wendell.

Prof. Paul E. Voinet, of the Department of Modern Languages, Naval Academy, who has been a patient at the naval hospital here for some time, is now reported as doing well. He was operated upon successfully recently by P.A. Surg. J. H. Iden, U.S.N. Mrs. Rosalie Morrison, wife of Instr. F. W. Morrison, also at the naval hospital, has recently been operated upon and is making an excellent recovery.

#### TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., March 11, 1910.

A most attractive bridge was given at Fort Dade last Saturday by Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford. The ladies' prize, a royal Canton china cup and saucer, was won by Mrs. M. M. Mills. The gentlemen's, a handsome book rack, by Lieut. Basil G. Moon. Other guests were Capt. M. M. Mills, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Dr. Albert H. Eber, Mrs. H. L. Steele, Lieuts. J. H. Pirie and E. E. Bennett. Miss Webster, of Port Townsend, Wash., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, of Fort De Soto. Last Saturday Dr. McClam and Dr. Lurches were the guests of Dr. Hereford. Lieut. Clarence Seybt spent the week-end visiting friends in Tampa.

Fort Dade was given a concert in the post gymnasium last Sunday by Gourley's orchestra, of Tampa. Some very fine selections were greatly enjoyed by both officers and enlisted men. Miss Hortense Oppenheimer, of Tampa, was a visitor at Fort Dade on last Sunday's excursion. The following guests came down to Fort Dade from St. Petersburg on the beautiful yacht of Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania, for luncheon and an afternoon with Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford: Mr. H. P. Jakes, Mayor of Ferguson, Mo., and Mrs. Jakes; Dr. and Mrs. Robey, of Boston; Mrs. Alfred Yarnie and Mrs. Frye, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Smith, of St. Petersburg.

In a baseball game played at Fort Dade this week between Forts De Soto and Dade the score was 10 to 1 in favor of the Fort Dade team.

Mr. Oliver is the guest of Dr. Hereford. On Wednesday night Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford entertained at hearts for Captain Warner, of the pilot station, Captain Warner's sister, Miss Kate Warner, Miss Dixon, of Atlanta, Ga., Miss Christian, of Bradenton, Fla., Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Lieutenants Seybt, Bennett and Pirie, of Fort Dade. Mrs. Robinson, mother of Dr. Robinson, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Robinson, of Fort De Soto. Mrs. Mills and Miss Webster, of Fort De Soto, and Lieutenants Seybt, Pirie and Bennett, of Fort Dade, were guests of the Tampa Bay Hotel for the weekly hop last Thursday night. Miss Hereford and Mrs. H. P. Jakes and Miss Olive Jakes were the guests of Lieut. John Pirie for lunch at the hotel on Thursday. On Thursday evening Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford again entertained at bridge for Mr. Oliver, Mrs. H. P. Jakes, Miss Olive Jakes, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Mrs. H. L. Steele and Lieut. Basil G. Moon, of Fort Dade. Miss Kate Warner and sister, Mrs. Hubbard, and Miss Christian, of Bradenton, Miss Dixon and Mrs. Sands, of Atlanta, are the guests of Capt. Harry Warner, of the pilot station.

The Fort Dade baseball team has been equipped with new uniforms. Mrs. H. P. Jakes and daughter, Miss Olive Jakes, are the week-end guests of Dr. Hereford and Miss Hereford.

At the quarterly athletic meet (district intercompany), held at Fort Dade on March 7, the winners of firsts were: 100-yd. dash, Corpl. Vaiden, 111th Co.; 220-yd. dash, Corpl. Vaiden; half-mile relay race, 162d Co.; potato race, Pvt. Brathers, 39th Co.; rescue race, Corpl. Whittington, 111th



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## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 15, 1910.

Capt. John G. Quinby entertained at dinner Thursday evening on the U.S.S. Montana for Mr. and Mrs. John Grant Armistead, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham Mayo, Mrs. Harry Newton Cootes, Miss Cornelia Truxton, Mr. Mont. Osborne and Mr. Catesby Jones. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss entertained at dinner Sunday evening for her daughters, Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, of Rock Island Arsenal, and Mrs. John Henry Read, of Fort Keogh, Mont. Ensign Louis H. Maxfield entertained at tea Monday on the U.S.S. Montana for Mrs. Richard Goode, of Washington; Mrs. Holt Page, Miss Sophie Goode and Mr. Richard Goode, Jr. Ensign John Henry Newton entertained at dinner on the U.S.S. Montana Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. John Grant Armistead and Misses Ella and Francis Waddy.

Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Asserson and little daughter spent Monday in Portsmouth with friends. Mrs. Asserson is staying at the Chamberlin. Constr. and Mrs. G. S. Radford, of Portsmouth, have as their guest Miss Lillie Pigman, of Annapolis. Mrs. Parker and Miss Margaret Parker, of the yard, have discontinued their Wednesday afternoon "at homes" until Lent is over. Mrs. T. J. Senn, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Crose in Norfolk for several weeks, left Sunday for her home in Washington. Mrs. Hugh McL. Walker and son, who spent the winter at Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, have left for Baltimore. Lieutenant Walker is attached to the U.S.S. North Carolina. Mrs. John H. Read arrived in Norfolk Sunday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, Duke street. Mrs. Read will remain several weeks and later join Lieutenant Read, U.S.A., at Fort Keogh, Mont., where he has been ordered. Mrs. Howison, wife of Captain Howison, U.S. R.C.S., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cantwell at their apartment, Olney road, Norfolk. Commodore Robinson, retired, Mrs. Robinson and Miss Katherine Robinson arrived in Norfolk Wednesday to remain a month. Mrs. Robinson was formerly Miss Nancy Harmonson, of Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. Price have opened their cottage at Virginia Beach for several weeks.

Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, who has been spending the winter at the Monroe Hotel, Portsmouth, left last week. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach have returned to their apartment in the Botetourt, Norfolk, after a visit to relatives in Washington, where Commander Beach took his examination for promotion. Lieut. and Mrs. S. Keene, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Howard, is spending a week in Baltimore rehearsing "The Bell of New York," in which he takes a prominent part. It is to be given by the Paint and Powder Club, at Easter. Rear Admiral William H. Emory, retired, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Horatio Whitridge, at her home at Green Spring Valley, last week.

In an interesting game of basketball the Light Artillery Blues defeated the team from the U.S.S. Franklin Thursday evening at the Naval Y.M.C.A. by a score of 42 to 13.

It is truly pathetic to see the ex-torpedoboot Nicholson tied up at the yard, finally and forever put out of commission by the Louisiana's gunners when last used for a target.

In a short time the new wings to the Naval Hospital will be ready for occupancy. Built of brick and thoroughly fireproof, with every convenience and help for sick and wounded, it makes this institution the most important of its kind on the coast.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., March 16, 1910.

Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Tuttle entertained at a beautiful dinner for Col. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Major Gifford. The Bridge Club had a most enjoyable meeting on Tuesday with Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Matson won a lovely azalea in full blossom.

Saturday evening the physical director of the Y.M.C.A. in Washington came down to the post with about twenty young men assistants and gave a most interesting exhibition of the proper use of the gymnastic appliances in the post gymnasium.

Mrs. Mullen, of Staten Island, N.Y., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Falls and the Misses Pearson, of Georgetown, were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin on Tuesday. Lieutenant Spurgin has received his orders to report to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe next August.

Capt. and Mrs. Roberts were hosts at a delightful dinner given on Tuesday night for Lieut. and Mrs. Tuttle and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown.

## FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., March 13, 1910.

The moving picture show Tuesday evening at the gymnasium was, as usual, a great success, but the regular Wednesday ladies' night, at the club was omitted owing to the crippled condition of the orchestra, many of whom have been discharged by expiration of service. That same evening Lieut. Clyde B. Parker entertained at a theater party to see Frank Daniel in "The Belle of Brittany," with a supper afterwards at The Ponchartrain; his guests were Miss Rowell, Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann and Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell.

On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Booth gave a beautifully appointed dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold. The decorations were all green and white with Saint Patrick's day favors, and the guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson. That same evening Major Fehét and Captain Kilburn

entertained informally at cards to celebrate their joint birth-days.

The usual post hop was held on Friday night, and was preceded by a most interesting ceremony when Colonel Booth, with an appropriate speech, presented the regimental wedding present of one hundred and sixty-two pieces of flat silver to Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson gave a charming hop supper.

The new chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Cruse, arrived Sunday morning to make his annual inspection of the post, and is the guest of Lieut. J. B. Jackson. Mrs. Kelly, wife of Lieutenant Kelly, returned Wednesday from a two weeks' visit to Dubuque, Iowa. Miss Andrews, of Madison Barracks, who has been the guest of Miss Carol Adams, returned Friday night to her home.

## MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., March 15, 1910.

All who have iceboats have been enjoying them the past week, the ice boating being the best we have had this winter. Colonel Paulding returned Monday after an absence of three weeks. Mrs. Paulding and children are expected home next week. The friends of Mrs. McCammon were very sorry to have her leave; accompanied by her two youngest sons she has gone to Wichita, Kas., to visit her son, Capt. W. W. McCammon, who is there on recruiting service.

Mrs. Hay gave a beautiful pink luncheon Wednesday, the color scheme being carried out in all the courses; the place cards were hand painted, the work of the hostess. Those present were Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Moorman, Miss Bowers and the Misses Paulding. Capt. and Mrs. Nelson entertained the Bridge Club Friday evening; the prizes were won by Mrs. Frissell, a cut-glass pitcher, and Captain Thorne, a pair of cut-glass and silver-covered. Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford entertained very delightfully at two card parties during the week, five hundred being the game enjoyed. At the first party Mrs. Gose won a silver pie knife, and Lieutenant Nelson a fountain pen; at the second party Mrs. Frissell captured a cut-glass compote and Lieutenant French a bridge set. Mrs. Faison entertained at luncheon and bridge on Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Robert Lansing, of Watertown, who was her guest for the day. Those present were Mrs. Frissell, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Gose, Mrs. Maxey, Mrs. Nelson and Miss Bower.

Capt. and Mrs. Nelson are expecting Mrs. J. G. Galbraith and daughter next week for a visit. Mrs. Robert S. Knox and daughter, Ellen, have gone to Fredericksburg, Va., to visit her parents for a couple of months. Miss Elsie Gunner, who has been visiting her brother, Lieutenant Gunner, for the past three months, left yesterday for her home in Texas. She will visit New York, Washington and Old Point Comfort en route. Madam Cochran and Mrs. W. B. Cochran spent the day in the post Tuesday.

The Five Hundred Club met Wednesday evening with Mrs. Alford. Mrs. Mitchell won the ladies' prize, a sofa pillow; Mrs. Magbee, the consolation, a Thermos bottle, and Mr. Bouton the gentlemen's prize, a brass book rack. Mrs. Eben Hill has gone down to Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for a few days' visit with her mother. Mr. Van Ostrum, father of Mrs. Magbee, spent a few days in the post last week.

## BORN.

BEALS.—Born at the American Embassy, Petropolis, Brazil, Feb. 16, 1910, a daughter, Elena Louise, to the wife of Lieut. Frank L. Beals, U.S.A., Military Attaché.

CARR.—Born at Washington, D.C., March 7, 1910, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. D. J. Carr, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

CASTLEMAN.—Born, a son, to the wife of Lieut. James P. Castleman, 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 11, 1910.

KIRBY-SMITH.—Born to the wife of Dr. Reynold Marvin Kirby-Smith, formerly captain, Medical Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, at Sewanee, Tenn., March 10.

MINOR.—Born at Newport, R.I., March 6, 1910, a daughter, Nancy West Minor, to the wife of Lieut. Lucian Minor, U.S.N.

MORRIS.—Born at Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910, to the wife of John M. Morris, a son, Charles Morris, 3d, grandson of Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, retired.

PARK.—Born at Washington Barracks, D.C., March 4, 1910, a son, James William Park, to the wife of Lieut. Richard Park, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., on March 4, 1910.

ROBINSON.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 28th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Gale, at St. Paul, Minn., March 12, 1910.

SCOTT.—Born to the wife of George Dunlap Scott, No. 9 South Denver avenue, Kansas City, Mo., a son, Feb. 27, 1910. Mr. Scott is a son of the late Lieut. John Scott, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. John Scott, 4th U.S. Inf.

THOMPSON.—Born to Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Thompson, 13th Inf., a daughter, Marjorie Fullington Thompson, on March 15, 1910.

## MARRIED.

AUSTIN—McTEER.—At Knoxville, Tenn., March 14, 1910, Ensign Charles M. Austin, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Erskine McTeer.

EWALD—WALLACE.—At Washington, D.C., March 3, 1910, Miss Henrietta Wallace, daughter of Comdr. Rush R. Wallace, U.S.N., retired, to Dr. L. A. Ewald.

HEPPER—STOLLAR.—At the post chapel, Governors Island, N.Y., March 10, 1910, Pvt. Gustav Albert Hepper, 29th Inf., post baker, and Miss Maria Theresa Stollar, of Governors Island.

OLDING—HOFER.—At Carson City, Nev., March 10, 1910, Ensign James Percide Olding, U.S.N., and Miss Ethelyn Hofer.

ROGERS—McLAREN.—Feb. 8, 1910, at Yokohama, Japan, Zaida, daughter of Med. Insp. Franklin Rogers, U.S.N., re-

tired, and Mrs. Rogers, to Dr. Walter Wallace McLaren, of Kelo University, Tokio, Japan.

SAMPSON—DODGE.—At Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910, Lieut. Charles Lewis Sampson, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Helen Dodge.

WILKEY—FRAZEE.—At the post chapel, Governors Island, N.Y., March 8, 1910, Harvey James Wilkey, late private, Co. M, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Lillian Frazee, of New York.

## DIED.

BARTLETT.—Died at Worcester, Mass., March 17, 1910, Commodore Charles W. Bartlett, U.S.N., retired.

BRADLEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 14, 1910, Brig. Gen. Luther P. Bradley, U.S.A., retired.

BRILLHART.—Died at York, Pa., March 13, 1910, Mrs. M. V. Brillhart, mother of Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart, U.S.N.

DURELL.—Died March 11, 1910, at Annapolis, Md., Annie Hartwell Durell, wife of Comdr. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N. Funeral at her late residence, Sampson Row, U.S. Naval Academy, on Sunday, March 13.

HAGENMAN.—Died at Atlantic City, N.J., March 4, 1910, Mrs. Lillian G. Hagenman, wife of Lieut. Comdr. John W. Hagenman, U.S.N., retired.

HOWE.—Died on Monday, March 14, 1910, at 6:30 a.m., Major Henry S. Howe, U.S.N., retired, in the eightieth year of his age. Funeral services Wednesday, March 16, at 2 p.m., at the Buckingham, 920 Fifteenth street, Washington, D.C. Interment at Arlington.

JANNEY.—Died at Manila, P.I., March 12, 1910, 2d Lieut. Clarence McP. Janney, 12th U.S. Inf.

LEARNED.—Died in Norwich, Conn., at midnight, March 14, 1910, Major Bela Peck Learned, aged seventy-three years.

ROWAN.—Died at Union, W. Va., March 14, 1910, Col. John M. Rowan, C.S., father of Major Andrew S. Rowan, U.S.A., retired.

SWAN.—Died at Mansfield, Pa., March 7, 1910, Mrs. Catherine M. Swan, mother of Mary Swan Thompson, wife of Major James K. Thompson, 16th U.S. Inf.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

National Guard officers located in New York city will be pleased to learn of the prompt action of Mayor Gaynor in connection with establishing some much needed reform in the New York City Armory Board. For some time past there have been serious allegations made against one of the members of the board, and although several months ago the facts in the case were laid before Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, the senior military member of the board, nothing was done until Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, on the supernumerary list, was made before him the existing condition, and then he promptly made them known in person to the Mayor. The Mayor was both astonished and indignant at the condition of affairs mentioned in the statement presented by General Butt, and was further indignant that General Smith had not acted vigorously and made a statement to him. Mayor Gaynor at once personally investigated the allegations presented by General Butt. He summoned several officers of the National Guard and a contractor, who gave the necessary evidence. The Mayor has appointed a new secretary of the Armory Board in the person of Mr. Clark D. Rhinehart, a former civil justice and sheriff, to replace Capt. Harrie Davis, 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y. The Mayor, it is understood, is not yet through with the Armory Board matters by any means, and he is very much gratified at the action of General Butt, and of the others who appeared before him to give the required evidence.

A review of the 13th N.Y. will be held in its armory on Monday night, March 28, by Lieut. Col. W. C. Balferty, Coast Art., U.S.A., on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, will review the 69th Regiment on Saturday night, April 9, and the 47th Regiment on Tuesday night, March 29.

Former Major Charles E. Lydecker, of the 7th N.Y., reviewed Companies C, K and L, of his old command, at the armory, on the night of March 14, and received a cordial welcome. Major Lydecker was a member of the regiment for some thirty-five years, and one of its most loyal supporters, especially in the time of need.

Co. G, 23d N.Y., Capt. John R. Sawyer, the largest company in the regiment, and which had the distinction of parading all of its ninety members at the recent annual muster, will be reviewed by its former commandant, Major David B. Blanton, and its veteran association, at the armory on Saturday night, March 19. There will be a band concert at 7:45 o'clock, drill at 8:30 and dancing at 9:30.

Co. H, 69th N.Y., Captain Woods, has secured a very promising second lieutenant in the person of Private John P. Hurley, a graduate of Cornell University. He is a civil engineer and was highly recommended by the officer of the Army on duty at the university as professor of military science and tactics.

Second Lieut. Julian C. B. Stokes, 3d Battery, N.Y., has been unanimously elected first lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the recent resignation of George H. N. Hornby. Lieutenant Stokes has been identified with the battery for about ten years, and has proved a popular and efficient officer. The Wild West show, which the battery has in preparation, will be held on Friday and Saturday nights, April 15 and 16. The show will be by far the most elaborate production in its line, ever attempted by the battery.

The annual dinner of Squadron A of New York, Major O. B. Bridgman commanding, will be held in the armory on Wednesday night, April 2, at 7:30 p.m.

A review of the 7th N.Y., will be held in April, in honor of the men of the command who have been awarded the Cross of Honor for faithful service of ten or more years. Company G will hold a dance and supper at the armory on Monday night, March 28.

Col. N. B. Thurston, ordnance officer on the staff of Major General Roe, N.G.N.Y., in his official remarks on the recent inspection and muster of the 13th Regiment, says: "The result of the inspection of the 13th Regiment shows this command to be in a very substantial condition. While there is a net loss of seventy-one since the last inspection, the personnel of the organization has been improved thereby, and much more attention is paid to detail than in past years, when everything was made subservient to a large aggregation of men present. The entire command was steady, well set up, neat and clean. The commanding officer deserves commendation for the results shown by this inspection, which in my opinion, is the best from a military standpoint, in its history." The report also shows that all books and papers were marked in the report as excellent. All this work is done under the supervision of Capt. William D. Finke, the regimental adjutant.

The rifle shoot in the 71st N.Y., for teams of six men, for the San Juan trophy, presented by John N. Golding, was won by Company B, after a close struggle, with a score of 363 points, against 261 by Company C. The team from D was third with 360 points. Each man fired seven shots prone and seven offhand, and each team was composed of two novices, two marksmen, and two sharpshooters. In the past the trophy has been won by Company K for several years. The review of the 2d Battalion by Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, of the 22d Regiment, will be held on April 1. Companies B and K will hold joint games on April 2. A dance will be held on March 31, and M a dance on April 9, and L on April 16. The Hospital Corps will hold an entertainment and reception on April 28.

## 9TH NEW YORK.—COL. W. F. MORRIS.

The 9th N.Y. made a fine showing at its annual inspection and muster for the War Department and the state on March 9. The Government and state property was in the best possible condition, and in the opinion of the inspecting officers it was the best inspection the regiment has ever made. In the muster the regiment shows an increase of twenty-two in the



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number present over last year, and a net gain in membership of fifteen. The number present was 670, and the absent nineteen. The figures last year were 648 present, and twenty-six absent. There is a slight shortage of officers, but these are gradually being secured. The 15th, 19th and 21st Companies each had 100 per cent. present. The complete figures follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff	16	0	16
Post Non-Com. Staff	26	0	26
Band	43	1	49
13th Company	61	2	63
14th "	64	0	64
15th "	72	2	74
16th "	40	6	46
17th "	78	1	79
18th "	74	0	74
19th "	54	1	55
20th "	54	0	54
21st "	51	5	56
22d "	29	1	30
Attached			
Total	670	19	689

The inspecting and mustering officers were Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate and Lieut. Col. John N. Stearns, both on the staff of Major General Roe, inspected for the state, and Major Herman C. Schumm, U.S. Coast Art., for the War Department.

## 23D NEW YORK.—COL. F. H. NORTON.

The 23d N.Y., Col. Frank H. Norton, in its annual inspection and muster for the War Department and state on March 10, showed distinct improvement in all directions, but a slight loss in membership. The uniforms and all equipment, save the bed sacks, were very clean. The reins of discipline have been held tighter under Colonel Norton, and there was also an evident willingness on the part of the units of the regiment to work for its good. All the details of the muster and inspection were conducted in a most prompt manner, but in Company E quite a number of men were tardy in reporting for muster at the appointed time, and kept coming in late.

In the muster the regiment had 725 officers and men present and seven absent, a percentage present of 99.04, while last year it had 747 present, and ten absent. All the companies had 100 per cent. of present except A, D, F and M. The inspecting officers were Lieut. Cols. G. A. Wingate, John M. Stearns and G. W. Bunnell and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the state and Capt. R. Foster Walton and Lieut. Townsend Whelen, U.S.A., for the Regular Army. The figures in detail follow:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field and Staff	15	0	15
Non-Com. Staff	11	0	11
Hospital Corps	19	1	20
Band	7	0	7
Company A	58	2	60
" B	55	0	55
" C	54	0	54
" D	54	1	55
" E	52	0	52
" F	47	2	49
" G	90	0	90
" H	57	0	57
" I	45	0	45
" K	58	0	58
" M	50	1	51
" L	53	0	53
Total	725	7	732
Percentage present, 99.04.			

## 69TH N.Y.—LIEUT. COL. L. D. CONLEY.

We referred recently to the fine record the 69th N.Y. had made this year at its annual inspection and muster for the War Department and the state. How well this praise was deserved is further attested by the official remarks of the inspecting officers, which have just been received at regimental headquarters. Capt. R. F. Walton, U.S.A., who represented the War Department, says that the physical appearance of the regiment is unusually good, and that no boys or undersized men are in its ranks; while the character, zeal, efficiency and reliability, he says, are as good as any in the state, and the physical examination of recruits is the same as that of the U.S. Army. The officers, he says, had all made notes of the criticisms made at the inspection last year, and all the errors were corrected at this year's inspection. "The commanding officer," says Captain Walton, "deserves commendation for the great improvement noted in his command since last year."

In the remarks of Lieut. Col. B. B. McAlpin, inspector general on the staff of General Roe, the efficient regimental adjutant, Capt. John J. Phelan, comes in for some special and well deserved praise when Colonel McAlpin says: "Books and records of headquarters excellent; funds kept as prescribed; treasurer bonded. The constant and intelligent supervision by the adjutant of the paper work of the companies has resulted in making the books and records of this command the equal of any in the Guard."

Lieutenant Colonel McAlpin says of the regiment: "General appearance, military bearing, discipline and courtesy very good. Efficiency as shown by inspection good. This organization, under command of a lieutenant colonel, shows a marked improvement over last year. There have been

many changes, but the muster rolls show a gain. The personnel is splendid, strong, rugged and willing. Its property is marked, clean and in good condition, except that many captees are old and rusty and many ponchos unserviceable from wear and age. The quartermaster's department shows great improvement. The armory was clean and in very good condition, with the exception of the walls, which need painting badly. The companies all show improvement under intelligent and careful instructions. The personnel of this command is capable of being developed into an organization of the highest military efficiency."

## 12TH NEW YORK.—COL. G. R. DYER.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, has accepted an invitation of Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., to review his command on Tuesday night, March 29. The 1st Battalion of the regiment, under command of Major N. B. Burr, was reviewed at the armory on the night of March 14 by Senator J. Mayhew Wainwright, and made an excellent showing. This battalion was composed of Company B, Captain Downs; Company I, Captain Quarrier; Company H, Captain Morris, and Company G, Captain Harriman, with Lieut. E. K. Rogers as battalion adjutant. Aside from the ceremonies of the review and parade the command showed itself to particular advantage in a battalion drill, the movements being executed with the most commendable snap and precision. A large crowd was present to enjoy the military program and the dancing which followed. The grand march was led by Senator Wainwright and Mrs. Quarrier, wife of Captain Quarrier.

What is said of the excellent work of the 1st Battalion is equally applicable to the review held by the 2d Battalion under Major R. A. de Rusay, by Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A., at the armory on March 16. This battalion is made up of Company D, Capt. N. H. Cowdrey; E, Capt. H. T. Ashmore; F, Capt. F. J. Foley, and K, Capt. J. F. Scott.

The date of the annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association is Saturday night, April 2. General Wood, U.S.A., will review the regiment on April 7.

## MICHIGAN.

In his annual report on the target practice of the National Guard of Michigan for 1909, Major M. J. Phillips, inspector of small-arms practice, says: "The outdoor rifle practice season of 1909 was the most successful in the history of the state. More officers and men qualified as expert riflemen than ever before, the best previous record, that of 103 in 1908, being increased to 187 in 1909. There were fewer in the fourth class, 'those present but not firing,' by more than 900, over the previous best record. There remain 649 fourth class men, about one-fifth of the entire brigade."

"The figure of merit was increased from the previous high mark of 33.89 in 1908 to 43.35, a gain in efficiency of about one-third, which is more than double the efficiency in 1907."

"I wish to express my appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered me by the Adjutant General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the brigade and regimental commanders—in fact, by practically every officer and man in the Service. The fact that Generals McGurran and Wagner and Colonel Rogers, qualified as expert riflemen speaks eloquently of the interest in rifle practice which is felt in the highest official circles. A growth of this interest in company organizations will lead to a better record this year."

## TENNESSEE.

"Every measure has heretofore been taken with the officers of the Guard to make the men take care of their guns," says the Adjutant General of Tennessee. "Trained officers have been employed to travel over the state with no other purpose except to lecture the men about how to take care of their guns; and while it did some good, yet something else was needed, and that was supplied this summer. Six or eight valuable trophies were offered for company shooting, individual shooting, regimental shooting, and shooting for prizes offered by the various citizens. The result has been an intense rivalry in the Militia, with an immense improvement in the care of the rifles, for the men learned that they could not shoot without their guns in good condition. It is thought to be much more important that the Guard learn to shoot, than to learn a little more in drilling and maneuvering. The time of the state Militia is so limited that it cannot do both."

## NAVAL MILITIA.

Disorganization of the naval militia of Ohio, entailing the subsequent loss to the state of the U.S. gunboat Dorothea, may be the outcome of the recent election of Capt. Henderson Peterson to succeed Lieut. Comdr. Clifford B. Haskins, of the Dorothea.

Commander Haskins, Lieut. Frank R. Semon, Lieut. H. L. Andrus and Signal Officer Jay L. Converse, all of the naval militia, on March 14 sent to Adjutant General Weybrecht their formal resignations as officers of the Militia.

The action of the officers is a result of their objection to the elective method of choosing naval militia officers. Efficiency in any military organization, they maintain, is attainable only when the officers are chosen by the appointive method. The position taken is that discipline cannot be maintained if the naming of the officers is left in the hands of the men they are to command. None of the officers disapprove of the choice of Captain Peterson from a personal standpoint. The method of his selection as the successor of Commander Haskins resulted in the resignations.

Unless the Legislature, at its present session, provides for appointment of naval militia officers, subject to examination by U.S. Navy officers, Captain Nicklett, of Toledo, commanding the U.S.S. Essex and the 1st Naval Battalion, will also resign, with his officers.

In a letter to Adjutant Gen. C. C. Weybrecht, Commander Haskins outlines the situation as follows:

"A year ago the Cleveland Naval Militia was a useless organization, if it could be called an organization at all. I have obtained a new vessel and complete equipment, which vessel is now being placed in a perfect state of repair under my personal supervision and without any cost to the state. The number of enlisted men has been nearly doubled. The state law has been amended so as to put the O.N.M. under conditions more nearly corresponding to the U.S. Navy. The officers and men have been required to study, pass examinations and in every way increase their efficiency as naval militiamen."

"Can you blame me if I protest vigorously and persistently when I see my year's work going for naught and my organization, for which I have worked so hard to try to save, going right back into its former state of uselessness?"

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

W. H. S. asks: Enlisted July 24, 1907; was absent without leave ten days during the month of October, 1907. Will I be required to make up this time absent? Answer: In the new pay law of May 11, 1908, it is provided that "hereafter" an enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good any time lost during an enlistment period by unauthorized absences exceeding one day.

SUBSCRIBER.—The only trace of the U.S. tug Nina so far found is her yawl, picked up off Lewes, Del., as noted in our issue of March 12, page 820.

A. A. S.—As you are in Washington, D.C., address the adjutant of the Washington Camp, Army of the Philippines,

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for information as to manner of securing membership therein.

G. C. asks: A man served one year, nine months and eighteen days in a U.S. Volunteer regiment. Will the same count in computing time if he wishes to purchase his discharge? Answer: Regular Army service only is counted. See G.O. 13, W.D., 1909.

H. C.—The number of actual vacancies in grade of sergeant, first class, H.C., on March 9, 1910, was twenty-three. The number of applications for examination for that grade received at the Surgeon General's Office for the February examination was 112.

W. N. B. asks: (1) What is the pay of a private of the prison guard on his third enlistment? (2) Does said private draw extra duty pay? (3) Being an expert rifleman will he draw the pay if he enlists in the prison guard? (4) Does service in prison guard count on retirement? Answer: (1) \$21. (2) Not from the Pay Department. (3) No. (4) Yes.

CONSTANT READER asks: I served in Cuba in 1898 for several months; in July, 1899, enlisted in 29th U.S. Infantry and served two years, about eighteen months of which was in the Philippines, and mustered out on May 10, 1901, this being time regiment enlisted for. On Jan. 27, 1910, re-enlisted in 26th Infantry. Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: You are in the first enlistment period only.

W. M. L. asks: Enlisted Feb. 23, 1902; discharged Feb. 23, 1905; re-enlisted April 19, 1905; discharged Oct. 20, 1905, for convenience of Government; re-enlisted Oct. 21, 1905; discharged Oct. 22, 1908; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1908. When discharged Oct. 22, 1908, I was serving in my third period, pay \$21, and on re-enlistment was placed on same period again, \$21; should I not be on fourth period pay? Answer: Upon your statement of service you were entitled to the fourth enlistment period upon re-enlistment, Dec. 31, 1908.

INQUIRER asks: (1) Is there any regiment of Cavalry scheduled to leave for the islands later than Sept. 30 of this year? (2) Can a married enlisted man take his wife to the Philippines if he is sent there on duty? (3) What Cavalry regiment is entitled to foreign service early next year? Answer: (1) No. (2) When transportation is available any married enlisted man, if he secures the approval of his C.O., and all intervening authorities to the A.G., may take his wife to the Philippines. In some cases wives of enlisted men have been taken as employees of officers' families. (3) The 8th probably—counting that the service of the 5th in Hawaii is regarded as foreign.

F. K.—For information as to Civil Service positions, address the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

T. J. asks: Service from Oct. 21, 1898, to Oct. 20, 1901; Oct. 21, 1901, to Oct. 20, 1904; Nov. 9, 1904, to Nov. 17, 1905; Nov. 18, 1905, to Nov. 17, 1908; re-enlisted Nov. 18, 1908. What period am I now serving in, and what is the rate of my pay? Answer: On May 11, 1908, you were serving in the tenth year of continuous service and were in your fourth enlistment period. Upon re-enlistment, Nov. 18, 1908, you entered upon your fifth enlistment period and you continue in the same during such enlistment. The pay of a private of Infantry in the fifth enlistment period is \$23 per month.

T. B. asks: (1) When and where will the first examination take place for the trainingship Newport? (2) When a man graduates from the Newport does the Newport obtain for him a position? Answer: (1) Address the commanding officer, trainingship Newport, foot of Twenty-fourth street, New York city. (2) Effort is made to secure places for graduates on commercial vessels.

H. F. M.—For information concerning the enlistment of bandmasters in the U.S. Service address The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

W.O.—The list of dental surgeons, U.S.A., asked for will be found in another column.

INQUISITIVE asks: Is it correct to use the expression officially, "Headquarters Post of Fort Mason?" In the pamphlet, "Field Orders, Messages and Reports," by Major Eben Swift, page 18, is given, "The word 'headquarters' is not used in connection with posts or permanent camps." The new dater stamps furnished from the War Department use such designation. Which is correct? Answer: That would be correct for post orders. The Swift pamphlet refers only to field orders.

J. H. W. asks: Served four years U.S.M.C., from May 27, 1901, to May 26, 1905; re-enlisted July 13, 1905, discharged July 12, 1909; re-enlisted in U.S. Army Aug. 26, 1909. In what enlistment period am I? Answer: You are in the third enlistment period and remain therein until end of enlistment.

OLD SOLDIER asks: Enlisted May 1, 1896; served in Cuba and Philippine Islands on same enlistment; discharged April 30, 1899; re-enlisted same organization May 1, 1899, discharged April 30, 1902. Am I entitled to the Congressional medal? Answer: You are not entitled to a Congressional medal, for the reason that you did not serve beyond the term of your enlistment to help to suppress the Philippine insurrection.

J. R.—The executive officer of the North Dakota is Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett; of the South Carolina, Comdr. J. C. Leonard.

STAR.—The "jubilee shot" was fired from a 9.2-inch wirewound gun at Shoeburyness, England, in the spring of 1888. The weight of the projectile was 330 pounds and the muzzle velocity 2,360 feet per second. Three series of shots were fired—at forty, thirty-five and thirty degrees. With the elevation of forty degrees three shots attained the following ranges: 20,223 yards, 21,048 yards and 21,358 yards; the observed time of flight was 63.45 seconds. At thirty-five degrees there were two shots, as follows: 18,930 yards and 19,420 yards; the observed time of flight was 57.11 seconds.





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At thirty degrees there were two shots—17,500 yards and 18,344 yards; the observed time of flight was 50.25 seconds. It is a matter of great pride with American ordnance officers that Gen. James M. Ingalls, then major in the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., calculated the range in the first shot made and came within forty-six yards of the precise distance.

G. O. 40, 1898, asks: Enlisted July 19, 1898, discharged Feb. 23, 1899, under G. O. 40, 1898; re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1899, discharged March 21, 1902; re-enlisted April 19, 1902, discharged April 18, 1905; re-enlisted April 19, 1905, discharged April 18, 1908; re-enlisted April 29, 1908, discharged Dec. 8, 1908, under G. O. 4, W.D., 1908; re-enlisted Dec. 17, 1908. Am I in my fourth or fifth period? Answer: You were serving in your tenth year of continuous service May 11, 1908, and were in your fourth enlistment period. It is supposed you were discharged and purchased Dec. 8, 1908, under G. O. 4, 1906, instead of G. O. 4, 1908, as quoted; but anyway your service was less than eighteen months under the enlistment of April 29, 1908, and upon re-enlistment Dec. 17, 1908, you re-entered the Service in your fourth enlistment period and will remain in such during such enlistment.

E. V. W. asks: Are electricians of the Navy considered, according to Naval Regulations, as "deck force"? Answer: No; they are in the artificers' branch.

J. E. M. asks: Has an enlisted man in the Navy the right to wear a Service stripe for a term in the Marine Corps? Answer: No.

SERGEANT asks: (1) Are enlisted men of the Navy, when on leave, allowed to wear civilian clothes from and to the ship? (2) I was discharged from the Navy Oct. 22, 1907, and enlisted in the Army Oct. 1, 1909. Am I not entitled to re-enlistment pay if I was to go into the Navy again at the completion of present enlistment in the Army? (3) How much would it cost me to purchase my discharge from the Navy after re-enlisting in the same? (4) I was discharged from the Navy with the rating of coxswain, purchasing my enlistment in the Army could I re-enlist again as master-at-arms, third class? Answer: (1) No; only while on shore. They are not permitted to keep civilian clothes on board. (2) Yes. (3) You could not purchase discharge from Navy, except in first enlistment. (4) No.

CHIEF YEOMAN.—The law gives the enlisted men of the Navy no preference in the matter of appointments to the Civil Service. They have the same opportunity that every citizen has. Address the secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for such information as you desire.

B. J. X. asks: In what years were there two Army Registers issued, one in January and one in the fall of the year? Answer: In 1868 the Army Register was issued in January and August. In 1900 the regular issue came out in January and a smaller volume, giving the Volunteer officers, in June.

E. V. R.—As you do not give any data as to your enlistments since discharge from Volunteers in 1901, it is not possible to determine what period you are in.

W. A. H. asks: Enlisted Jan. 9, 1905, discharged Dec. 23, 1907, on account of short term. I enlisted again Jan. 22, 1910, and am rated as in my first period. Is this correct? Answer: As your discharge was for convenience of Government, you entered your second enlistment period upon enlistment, Jan. 22, 1910.

SUBSCRIBER asks: On page 1215 of the Army and Navy Journal for June 26, 1909, is the statement that an employee of the Federal Government cannot be taxed locally. Will you please tell me whether, in case of an Army officer, this refers only to poll tax, or whether it refers to anything further, such as personal property tax, when stationed in some city and living in a house that you have purchased yourself? Where can I get the decision of the Circuit Court in the matter? Answer: A man neither gains nor loses his citizenship by virtue of his service with the Army. Personal property tax is payable in the place of his domicile, and if a poll tax (not necessarily on account of his right to vote) be a feature of the local taxing system, this cannot be exacted of a soldier or officer in a town where he is only temporarily stationed, but the taxing authorities in the place of his acknowledged domicile may collect such tax with his personal property tax. Real estate is taxable where located, without relation to domicile of its owner. The U.S. District Attorney for your district should be able to furnish the decision referred to. If not, apply to Washington, D.C. See answer to "Phoebus."

PHOEBUS asks: I am serving in the 166th Co., C.A.C., at Fort Monroe. I am married and with my wife rent part of a house in Phoebus. I have no children going to school and own no real estate; all I have is a few household goods, worth not more than \$100 at the most. The other day I received notice that I was taxed to the extent of \$1.10 personal tax. Am I compelled to pay that tax? Answer: If your legal residence is elsewhere you occupy the position of a non-resident temporarily in the state in the employ of the U.S. Government, and as such, under a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court, as noted in our issue of June 26, 1909, page 1215, you cannot be taxed locally, but if Phoebus is your legal residence then service in the Government employ does not relieve you of your duty as a citizen of your town to pay the local tax. See answer to "Subscriber."

SOMNOLENZA.—At date of your retirement, July 7, 1903, you were serving in your ninth year of continuous service, and the prompt re-enlistment back in 1889 gave you credit for a re-enlisted pay period. So you are entitled to pay of first sergeant, retired, in fourth enlistment period—\$58.50 per month.

MOON asks: Enlisted Sept. 18, 1899, in 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry; discharged May 31, 1901, muster out of regiment; re-enlisted July 23, 1901, discharged July 22, 1904; re-enlisted Oct. 5, 1904, discharged Oct. 23, 1907—served nineteen days beyond period of enlistment; re-enlisted Dec. 26, 1907, and will be discharged Dec. 25, 1910. I am drawing third enlistment period; is this correct? Answer: You were in your ninth year of continuous service May 11, 1908, and are now in your third enlistment period.

D. L. K.—Your statement of combined service, Marine Corps and Army, does not show dates of enlistment. We therefore cannot answer all your queries. The man who enlisted in the Army Jan. 21, 1905, discharged for convenience of Government Sept. 15, 1905; re-enlisted Sept. 16, 1905, discharged Sept. 15, 1908; re-enlisted Sept. 28, 1908, entered his third period on the latter date and remains therein to end of this enlistment. No orders have been issued assigning 27th Infantry to foreign service. As to returning to service in the Navy after a year in the Army and purchase of discharge, see answer to Sergeant's second question. Bonus pay in Marine Corps, as in Army, is only given on re-enlistment within three months after discharge from first period.

A. K. S. asks: (1) Is it possible for an enlisted man to obtain an eight months' furlough without pay for the pur-

pose of attending a course in a medical college? (2) If obtaining the furlough, must he make good the time after the expiration of the present enlistment? Answer: (1) No. In a few cases old soldiers have received six months' furlough to visit their parents in Europe. The War Department could not, we think, allow the furlough you suggest. (2) If a furlough were granted, you would not have to make up the time.

CADUCEUS.—It will be ten weeks before the reading of papers in the examination of Feb. 14-19, for Hospital Corps sergeants, will be completed.

P. C. K.—The Infantry regiments now in the Philippines (not taking account of regiments soon to come home) arrived there as follows: 7th, June 4, 1909; 20th (two battalions), July 1, 1909; 12th, Aug. 2, 1909; 3d, Aug. 29, 1909; 6th, Feb. 1, 1910; 19th, March 8, 1910. The 9th Infantry goes to the Philippines in April. The 16th goes to Alaska in June. No other regiments go to foreign service this year.

E. W. T.—But one regiment of Infantry, the 9th, will go to the Philippines this year, the 6th and 19th having gone in February and March. C. 2d F.A., will sail June 5 to relieve D of same regiment, and C, 1st F.A., will relieve C, 5th F.A. No Cavalry organization goes this year. No more Coast Artillery goes one company having sailed March 5.

H. R. O. asks: (1) When are Batteries D, E and F, 2d F.A., due to return to the U.S.? (2) What batteries will take their place? (3) How many new vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant will be created this year? Answer: (1) C, 2d F.A., will sail June 5 for the Philippines to relieve D, 2d F.A., which goes to Vancouver Barracks. E and F, 2d F.A., arrived in the Philippines April 22, 1909, and will probably return to the United States in May, 1911. (2) That has not been decided. (3) In Coast Artillery by law 43.

D. M.—There are five remaining on the old list for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant, and twenty took the recent examination. There will be no examination before February, 1911, unless the eligible list is exhausted. It is not at all likely you could get an examination in advance. Vacancies are irregular, those standing best stand the best chance, regard being had to the apportionment of appointments to the various arms of the Service.

R. F. G.—The forfeiture of the rights of citizenship and the incapacity to hold office under the United States, imposed upon deserters by Sections 1996, 1998, R.S., can be incurred only upon and as incident to a conviction of desertion by G.C.M., duly approved by competent authority. These disabilities, though attaching to every such conviction, may be removed by a pardon of the offender by the President.

C. C. B.—Please repeat your original question, as your tracer does not give us a clue to go by.

#### TACTICAL.

L. B. asks: In the Infantry Drill Regulations, Par. 250, the last three lines in the paragraph, "And is then marched by the color sergeant directly to its post on the left of the color company," do not state if he should take the shortest route to the left of the color company and then execute left, or right about, or march by the right and rear of the company and take its post on the left. Answer: By the shortest route is correct.

PATROL LEADER asks: In the new Manual for Privates of Infantry, issued by the Division of Militia Affairs, in the chapter on patrols at page 157, a number of "examples of assumption" are given without solution, among them being the following: (b) That one or more of the patrol is wounded. What should be the action of the leader of a small Infantry patrol at a long distance from his command, his mission not yet accomplished, in such a case? What should he do in case one or more of the patrol is killed? Answer: (1) The fact that one or more of the patrol is wounded would clearly establish the presence of the enemy; accordingly a message should be sent back as prescribed on page 151. The character of the fire his patrol has drawn, the nature of his original mission, as well as the circumstances of his contact with the enemy dictate his further actions. He would also be guided largely by the importance of having the information already procured reach its destination a "long distance" in the rear. The attention to be given to members of the patrol wounded or killed would, by force of circumstances, be secondary in importance to the proper discharge of the duty for which the patrol was organized.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 10, 1910.

The hop last Saturday was given by the skating club, which has been a prominent factor in the amusement of the younger set during the winter. The sail loft had been effectively decorated with flags; the guests including all the people of the yard, naval contingent of Vallejo and officers of the ships at the yard. Mrs. Walter E. Noa entertained at the Marine Barracks for a couple of dozen guests for an afternoon at cards. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ward Ellis, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Mrs. Samuel Gordon and Miss Emily Simmons. An informal tea followed.

Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., came on Thursday to join Mrs. Myers at the home of her mother, Mrs. Emily Cutts. He has been in a hospital in San Francisco, but is now much improved. Lieutenant Nating is a Miller, Marine Corps, have reported for duty, and with their wives are occupying apartments in Vallejo.

Capt. and Mrs. Underwood entertained at dinner aboard the Independence Thursday evening, the 3d, for a dozen guests. They have as their guest Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, who will remain while Captain Moore is in the naval hospital. He is progressing well. Miss Margaret Thompson and her fiancé, Ensign C. Hartigan, guests of the week-end guests of the Misses Draper in San Rafael prior to the sailing of the fleet. Each of the young hostesses is engaged to a brother officer of Ensign Hartigan, and during their stay Miss Frances Stewart, of San Rafael, entertained at a tea complimentary to Miss Dorothy Draper and her fiancé, Mdsn. Kirkwood H. Donavin, of the West Virginia.

Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Pollock has reported and has taken up his residence in the quarters of the former equipment officer, Mrs. M. H. Evans, mother of Naval Constructor H. A. Evans, who has been spending the past year here, has left for her home in the South. She will spend some time visiting her eldest daughter in Alabama before proceeding to her home in Florida. Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Jeffers left on Monday for Berkeley, where Mrs. Jeffers, with their two small children, will remain until Lieutenant Jeffers' relief arrives. They will spend a leave at his home in Maryland.

Work on the New Orleans has been completed, but owing to the non-arrival of her new engineering officer she may not sail before Saturday. She will go to Honolulu, thence to the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Rodger Welles, wife of the commanding officer, sailed for Honolulu when the New Orleans left last time, but came back upon the ship's return here. She sailed again on Monday to await the New Orleans at Honolulu to continue on to Yokohama. Mrs. A. S. Dixon, who is at the Hotel St. Mark in Oakland, spent the week-end here with Mrs. Clarence A. Carr. Commander Carr's orders were delayed, as was all mail, during the week, so they were not able to leave last week as expected. They will probably leave for Washington this afternoon, spending a week's leave en route at points of interest. Mrs. Oscar W. Koester has been visiting in the East since her arrival from the Orient just before Christmas, and about the middle of this month she and Commander Koester are expected here to take possession of the quarters vacated by Comdr. and Mrs. Carr. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens returned here yesterday for a couple of days' stay before leaving for a trip to Mexico. They are guests at the Dickinson home. Mrs. Dickinson's mother, Mrs. Tarkington Smith, who was stricken with paralysis a month or two ago, is gradually improving, and is now able to sit up. Mrs. Arthur MacArthur and Mrs. D. W. Knox are visiting their parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, in Santa Barbara, and assisted in receiving at a large reception given in honor of the officers of the Pacific Fleet, which is anchored in Santa Barbara Channel.

The Pacific Fleet sailed from San Francisco last week, but smallpox aboard the Washington necessitated her being sent

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to the quarantine station at Angel Island, and the South Dakota will go in her place with the Penacense to Buenos Ayres for the celebration there. The Washington reached here yesterday and repair work on her will be rushed. She is to be docked, cleaned and painted before sailing from San Francisco on the 21st, and there was some talk of testing the new dock here with her before its acceptance. This is now deemed impractical, and she will be docked at Hunters Point. The dock will be tested with the Cheyenne, as planned. The Glacier sailed for Santa Barbara yesterday, towing the two large target rafts constructed here for target practice of the fleet.

#### SIXTH CAVALRY AT FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, March 12, 1910.

Well, the 6th is here, settled at last in a regimental post in God's own country! Let all our friends take notice. The people of Des Moines are very hospitable, and are doing everything in their power to make it pleasant for us. It looks as if our future stay in this beautiful, modern, up-to-date post would be most agreeable.

Col. and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers occupy most beautiful quarters, where they have already given several unusually fine entertainments. Capt. and Mrs. George L. Byram have a lovely home, and their dinners are second only to the Colonel's.

Lieut. Col. M. W. Day is on leave, and is much missed. Capt. and Mrs. Cole are back from his examination for promotion to a majority, which, of course, he successfully passed. Capt. and Mrs. George P. White do a great deal of entertaining in their fine quarters. Mrs. White is a San Francisco girl. Capt. George P. White, when not looking after the troop's welfare, is engrossed in baseball. With the possible exception of Lieut. "Johnny" Hasson, he knows more about the "only game" than all of us combined. Lieut. John P. Hasson is lonely just now, his charming wife being absent visiting her father, Colonel Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Morris occupy an inviting set of quarters, and are fond of entertaining. He is still adjutant and a mighty good one too. Lieut. "Pat" Foley is quartermaster. Lieut. E. E. Homplish, commissary, and Lieut. W. M. Cooley, exchange officer. Their bachelor mess is showing the married people how it ought to be done.

The 6th loses two shining military lights by the promotion to first lieutenant of Keyes and Winter. This brings to the top of the regimental list of seconds Edward Raynsford Warner McCabe, Mrs. McCabe has returned from a visit to her father, Major Forsyth. Their tiny plot of marital felicity, little Miss Virginia, grows more angelic hourly. Capt. and Mrs. Lott are back from Europe and the East. He is to take I troop until August, then to go to Leavenworth as a student. We will look forward eagerly to his essay on "Bridge, as it is Played in India, Italy and France."

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch are, as of old, doing their share of dinner giving. Mrs. Holderness has rejoined her husband. Lieutenant Glover is prison officer. Mrs. Glover is absent on a visit home. So are Lieut. and Mrs. David H. Biddle, accompanied by their three little graces. Captain Hutchinson has been ordered to the General Hospital, Washington. Major Heard will probably take command of the 3d Squadron upon his arrival. Lieut. Archie Miller is secretary of the club, and has made a brilliant success of it, though he is from England last year. The Burlingame team had no players who could offset the magnificent play of Major Lee, the invincible back of the fine English team.

#### SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

San Francisco, Cal., March 10, 1910.

The present fine spring weather takes many people out to Fort Mason and the Presidio, where the golf and tennis clubs are very popular, and where callers from the city find great hospitality. The Friday afternoon "at homes" of Mrs. Barry and Miss Ellen Barry have drawn a great many society people from San Francisco to pay their respects to the charming wife and daughter of the commanding general of the department.

The British army officers, Majors Homer A. Lee and G. W. Hobson and Lieuts. F. A. Gill and F. B. Hurdall, have been entertained a good deal by Army people during the last two weeks and are greatly liked. On Monday at the polo field at Burlingame they scored a great victory over our home team, which latter was composed of three members of the Burlingame Club team and Mr. Waterbury, of New York, who was one of "the all-American four," which took the trophy from England last year. The Burlingame team had no players who could offset the magnificent play of Major Lee, the invincible back of the fine English team.

The arrival of the Pacific Fleet in the harbor after its absence during the last few months in Asiatic seas made great rejoicing among its "sweethearts and wives," as well as among its California friends. A good deal of informal entertaining was done on board the men-of-war before they left for target practice off Santa Barbara, the perfect weather adding greatly to the pleasure of visits to the ships. Capt. Henry T. Mayo, Chief of Staff of the Pacific Fleet, has been appointed captain of the flagship California. Captain Mayo, who is one of the most efficient officers of the Navy, and deservedly one of the most popular, is well known along the California coast. While off duty in this port he makes his home in Berkeley.

Two coming Navy weddings of note are those of Mrs. Georgiana Butters Cook, of Oakland, and Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., and Miss Carter, of San Diego, Cal., to Ensign Kenyon, U.S.N. Mrs. Cook is to sail shortly for Hong Kong, where she will be married. She will be accompanied by her beautiful daughter, Miss Marguerite Cook. The forthcoming marriage of Miss Henrietta Von Schrader to



Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N., is to take place at the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, on the afternoon of March 30 at four o'clock. Miss Ellen Barry and Miss Lottie Collier are to be bridesmaids. The orchestra of the Artillery band at the Presidio will furnish the music. This wedding will be one of the most notable military social affairs of the season, as the return of the Pacific Fleet from Santa Barbara will bring naval officers in full force for the event.

The Army and Navy Club gave a delightful dance on Tuesday night, which was largely attended. Invitations to its parties and those given by the Army Officers' Club at the Presidio are greatly in demand.

#### FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., March 15, 1910.

The annual indoor field day of the 2d Battalion, 24th Inf., was held to-day, and the events were all stubbornly contested. Col. William Paulding, commanding the regiment, was expected here from Madison Barracks, but did not arrive. All the officers and the men at the posts were at the gymnasium for an all-day affair. The best showing as a company was made by Company E, which has a reputation for athletic prowess. Captain Culler, post surgeon, and Lieutenants Williams and La Garde were the judges, and Lieutenant Dusenbury was clerk of the course. The several events were run off rapidly amid cheers without stint. Major E. F. Taggart, commanding the post, was present during the afternoon and evening. Much interest was shown in the standing high jump contest, which was won by Co. G through the fine work of Stone; parallel bars won by Clay, Co. E; Clay again landed first in the rings; long horse, J. Johnson, Co. E; Co. E in the pole climbing preliminary won three straight heats, with Greene, Coleman and R. L. Jones. Co. E won first place in the field meet last fall, and also has the finest baseball team in the battalion.

With the close of the indoor season the men are preparing for track and field work, and although the command will probably spend a goodly part of the summer in camp at Pine Plains or elsewhere, will go in strong for baseball as always. Large crowds come from Oswego when the post teams play the city teams, especially for the Sunday games, when crowds of 5,000 or more have assembled.

The officers at the post and the water department officials of Oswego are consulting over a proposition advanced by the officers for a reduction in the cost of the water service to the post. At a recent meeting Captain Jenks and Lieutenants La Garde and Williams were present, and made statements to show that the post was being charged higher rates than private consumers. Instructions had been received from the War Department, they asserted, either to cut down the supply or get a reduction. The Mayor and others of the board made answer that manufacturers were taxpayers, and therefore were entitled to a lower rate, but the proposition was taken under advisement.

Capt. James Reagles, U.S.A., formerly surgeon at this post, now retired and living in Schenectady, was a recent guest of Major Taggart, here to attend the funeral of the late Dr. Joseph W. Eddy, of Oswego, who was buried on the 14th. Dr. Eddy was well known and well liked by the officers of the 24th and also of the 23d when stationed here. During his illness Capt. R. M. Culler, post surgeon, was called into consultation. Major Taggart returned last week from an inspection of the Massachusetts Militia. Lieut. J. J. Mayes, recently assigned to the 24th at this post, is being congratulated on winning the gold medal offered by the Military Service Institution.

The members of Co. H have recently completed a shooting competition with practice rifles of .22 caliber, five teams of eight men. First prize, \$8, Sergt. W. D. Smith's team, score 99; second, \$4, Sergt. William B. Crawford's team, score 87. Highest individual scores, Pvt. Frank Grant, 19 out of possible 20, prize \$5; Sergt. William D. Smith, 16 out of 20, \$2. Moving targets, "M," range 60 feet prone, forty feet kneeling, Co. D, 3d New York Regiment, made 214 out of a possible 250 in the shoot for the regimental trophy at the state armory on March 11; team, Sergeants McDonald, Monahan, Pitts, Private Wheeler, Musician Roy.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, March 15, 1910.

A number of people from the post attended the Cincinnati Symphony concert, given in Memorial Hall; Col. and Mrs. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Davidson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, Major and Mrs. Menoher, Capt. and Mrs. T. G. Carson and Miss Nickerson. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Menoher gave a dinner for Mrs. Corey, Lieutenant Bryson, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Lord, from Baltimore, the guest of Mrs. Holcomb, and Lieutenant Holcomb. Friday Mrs. Love gave a card party for her sister, Miss Stone, who left for her home later in the week. The guests were Meses. Lamson, Bailey, Rucker, Miss Jessie Murray, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Carson and Miss Nickerson, Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. A. H. Davidson, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Lord, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Randolph, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Roe. The Bridge Club met on Wednesday at Mrs. Randolph's. Mrs. Milo C. Corey left on Thursday to join Lieutenant Corey at Detroit, where he has been ordered on recruiting duty. The new laundry was opened for the use of the post this week. The Ohio State University basketball team played the 26th Company on Saturday night and was beaten by a close score.

On Thursday Mrs. Booth and her mother, Mrs. Roe, entertained at cards for Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Rucker, Miss Nickerson, Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. Bailey, Miss Jessie Murray, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. T. G. Carson, Mrs. W. F. Davidson, Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. A. H. Davidson, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Love, Miss Stone and Miss Hudson. Capt. R. E. Frith, Pay Dept., and his assistant, Mr. Jerome Clark, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Menoher while at the post.

Governor Harmon gave a most interesting talk to about 1,200 men at the drill hall two weeks ago. Colonel Murray introduced the Governor. The band led the music for the evening, and the Governor said he would long remember his enthusiastic audience of Columbus Barracks.

Lieutenant Talbot arrived at the post this week to take the place of Lieutenant Corey. Major and Mrs. Menoher and Dr. Recter were the guests of Mrs. Holcomb and Lieutenant Holcomb on Sunday evening. The Pittsburgh Symphony was well attended by people from the post.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., March 14, 1910.

Sunday evening Miss Jandt was the hostess at a pleasant supper for Miss Gale, other guests being Lieutenants Graham, Colley and Adair. Capt. A. A. King, 8th Cav., spent a few days in the post as the guest of his brother, Lieut. J. C. King. Thursday evening Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Muller, Miss Jandt and Mr. Graham. Capt. and Mrs. Parker were hosts at an enjoyable bowling party Monday evening, when their guests were Major and Mrs. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. and Mrs. Blaine, Lieutenants Mayo and Scott. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Edward were hosts at dinner for Major and Mrs. Wilson, Major and Mrs. Read and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell. Capt. and Mrs. Hay had at dinner Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Read, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd. Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Muller gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Hay, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell and Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell.

Captain Wallace returned during the week after an ex-



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Eastern Office, Shanghai, China

tended sick leave spent in Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Boyd were hosts Monday at cards and a delicious supper for Miss Pope, Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Lieutenants Graham, Scott and A. M. Pope. Mrs. A. S. Cowan is the guest of her brother, Lieut. J. H. Hutton. Mrs. Harris, wife of Lieut. H. I. Harris, M.R.C., spent a few days in the post with Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Heysinger. Lieut. and Mrs. Addis returned Saturday.

Wednesday evening Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles were hosts at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Heysinger, Mrs. Harris, Miss Ord, Miss Ryan, Captain Luhn, Captain Paxton and Lieutenant King. The Bridge Club met Thursday afternoon at Mrs. Edwards's. The prizes were won by Mrs. Cornell and Mrs. Wilson. Lieutenant O'Donnell left Sunday for a short visit to Philadelphia. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Phillips entertained at bridge; first prize was won by Miss Gale, and other guests were Mrs. Muller, Mrs. Egington, Mrs. Keyes, Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Pope and Miss Jandt. Capt. and Mrs. Ryan were hosts at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Colonel Gale and Captain Paxton. Friday evening, before the hop, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd gave a dinner for Colonel Gale, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Egington, Mrs. Cowan, Lieutenant Hutton and Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Monday evening Col. and Miss Gale had as their guests at a most attractive dinner Major and Mrs. Read, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips had as dinner guests Tuesday evening Col. and Miss Gale, Lieut. and Mrs. Keyes, Captain Paxton, Lieutenant Pope.

Lieut. and Mrs. Castleman are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a little son on Friday, who will be called David. Miss Burgess, Miss Harrington and Mr. Witten were Capt. and Mrs. Hay's guest for the hop Friday. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Read entertained in honor of Mrs. Cowan at a most enjoyable dinner. Their guests were Mrs. Cowan, Lieutenant Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell, Miss Pope and Lieutenant Graham. Saturday afternoon Mrs. Cornell entertained at bridge Mrs. Read, Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Troxell, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Muller and Mrs. Blaine. Saturday evening Colonel Jones and Mrs. Bowles entertained at dinner Major and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Troxell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Miss Pope and Lieutenant Van Deusen.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., March 13, 1910.

March 11 will go down in history as a red letter day in athletics at this post. In the first place it was the date of an indoor field meet, which, for enthusiasm and clean athletics, would be hard to duplicate, and in the second place it marked the closing league basketball games, which resulted in the 135th Company winning the championship pennant over its hardest opponent, the 167th Company, by a score of 30 to 5. These league games, formed of the seven companies on the post, have created a good deal of sportmanlike rivalry during the past three months and when the victory was finally awarded the 135th Company, the tension broke and for a while pandemonium reigned in the gymnasium where the games were played. It was a hard earned battle

and all due credit must be given the 167th Company, who were "foemen worthy of the steel," and in fact who were, if anything, the favorites on the day of the final clash.

To celebrate the victory the 135th Company gave a smoker in the large dining hall of the barracks, where the 167th players were invited to join them, and the smoker was a memorable one. Under the cheerful influence of a spread, consisting of salads, celery, cold meats, cigarettes, cigars and artillery lemonade, any little rivalry soon melted away in a glow of good fellowship, and wit and wisdom became the order of the day. Most of the credit for the success of the banquet must be given to Capt. Carroll Power, the company commander of the 135th, who by his hearty co-operation and encouragement made the smoker possible, while it would be unfair to leave out company G.M. Sergt. Walter F. Davis, who seemed to be everywhere at once and saw that there was no let up in the work of feeding the inner man.

A unique program was arranged by a member of the company, which included vocal music, funny speeches, etc. The heading of the program stated that the smoker was: "To commemorate the greatest victory since Cornwallis surrendered to Gen. George Washington at Yorktown, thereby gaining for us our independence." "Hardly a man is now alive who could start to lick the One-three-five." (From Paul Revere's Ride.)

Each soldier called upon had to respond along the lines offered, for his remarks, which were all local hits and friendly personalities, and which evoked much laughter. Many of the invited guests contributed recitations, songs and instrumental music, while Master Electrician Wetherholt, Sergeant Major Cooper, 1st Sergeant Alle, of the 165th, Sergeant Erikson, 165th Company, and 1st Sergeant Simmons, of the 114th, made witty speeches that brought storms of applause.

Sergeant Finklestein, 135th, as toastmaster, made the hit of his life. The members of the victorious basketball team are 1st Sergt. Felix Steine, Sergt. Frank A. Adams, Corps. Oscar Trumbauer, Stephen Harold and Privts. Benjamin Cardinal, John Mair and "Kid" Sprengle.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 12, 1910.

Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, of Fort Sheridan, spent a few days here with Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh H. A. Parker. The officers and ladies gave an informal hop Friday evening, in the gymnasium. Major Paul C. Hutton entertained Monday night after the bridge tournament at supper for Captain Macnab. Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained Tuesday afternoon for the Ladies' Afternoon Card Club. Mrs. James B. Henry won the honor. Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur on Wednesday afternoon gave a birthday party in honor of their daughter Nancy's eighth birthday, for the little people of the garrison. Mrs. Silas A. Wolf gave a charming bridge tea Thursday. The Evening Card Club met Thursday at Lieut. and Mrs. Claude L. Eastman's. Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, this evening, had at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell, Major Paul C. Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and Lieut. Stanley L. James.

Capt. Sedgwick Rice, military instructor at St. Thomas College, left Wednesday for a month's stay at Hot Springs, Ark. Lieut. Joseph O. Walkup left to-day for Chicago. Mrs.



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Side View

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.  
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Sedgwick Rice spent the week-end at the garrison with Capt. and Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr, R. E. Henry, of Brooklyn, N.Y., arrived Tuesday, and is the guest of his brother, Lieut. James B. Henry, Miss Masey, of Kansas City, arrived Wednesday and to visit Capt. and Mrs. John Henry Parker. Capt. and Mrs. Farr gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. Rice, taking their guests later to the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry entertained Monday afternoon at a birthday party for their little daughter Elizabeth's fifth birthday. All the pupils of the garrison school attended the symphony concert Thursday afternoon at the St. Paul auditorium, Miss Ploewman, principal of the school, chaperoned the children. Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Raymond entertained Wednesday afternoon at a box party at the Metropolitan Opera House, St. Paul.

The exhibition drills given by the Cavalry are attracting a good deal of attention. About four hundred people were present at the second one held Thursday afternoon in the riding hall, where the feature was the bareback drill.

Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, C.A.C., who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. L. Pope, of St. Paul, will leave next Tuesday for her home at Fort Monroe, Va. Mrs. Pope will accompany her daughter.

### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 14, 1910.

Lieut. Guy I. Rowe, 13th Inf., recently appointed from civil life, has arrived from Fort Banks, Mass., and will be assigned to Company C. Mr. W. Nichols, vice-president of the Colts Arms Company, of Hartford, Conn., is a guest at the garrison, and was present when the tests were made before the Infantry Board this week. The revolvers used were made by the Colts Arms Company and the Savage Arms Company. Capt. and Mrs. Koehler and Mrs. D. R. Anthony, jr., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Anthony, jr., in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Cheever, wife of Lieut. Col. B. H. Cheever, 8d Cav., who has been an invalid for two years with nervous prostration, is slowly improving. Mr. James McGonigle, jr., has gone to Fort Riley, Kas., to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins. Lieut. E. H. Tarbuton has gone East for an extended visit. Mrs. Peck, who arrived Friday from Milwaukee, Wis., to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peck, Major and Mrs. W. N. Bispham were hosts at dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Major and Mrs. Murtagh, Capt. and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, Mrs. Goodrich and Capt. H. A. Smith.

No one can ever deny the talent of the society women and men of Fort Leavenworth after having witnessed the performance of "Mrs. Pendleton's Four-in-Hand" and the living pictures as given Friday evening in Pope Hall. Standing room was at a premium, and the affair was entirely different from anything that has taken place and several hundred dollars were netted for the Army Relief Society. The production was an unqualified success and reflected great credit upon the ladies having the management of the affair—Mrs. Frederick Funston, Mrs. T. H. Slavens, Mrs. F. W. Van Dune, Mrs. J. S. Arnold and Mrs. R. E. Gibson. Mrs. E. L. Munson was given ample scope for the display of her high talent as an actress and made an ideal "widow" as "Mrs. Pendleton," cleverly aided by "Miss Decker," her friend and confidant, interpreted by Miss Durham, of St. Paul, Minn. "Clarence Trent," ambitious for

diplomatic honors, a part taken by Lieut. Col. J. E. Kuhn, was a bright, particular star. Lieut. O. S. Albright, as "Norton Boswell," eager for literary fame, was admirable. Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, as "John Severance," fully sustained his reputation as a fascinating lover. Lieut. T. D. Milling made a capital "Teddy Dedham," a New York youth of fashion, and Lieut. J. W. Guyton, as butler of the Decker household and clerk at the clubhouse, performed his duties with distinction.

The play was followed by a series of living pictures. There are many beautiful women and young girls at the post, and the committee was enabled to select types exactly suited to the character represented. The pleasing effect of the pictures was gained by the magnificent gold frame, studded with electricity, which was originated and carried to completion by Major T. H. Slavens. In the types of fair women the Chinese was represented by Mrs. S. J. Sutherland; Miss Lydia Fuller was a Hungarian girl; a girl of the Flowery Kingdom was posed by Miss Jones, of Alabama; Mrs. Kaempfer was a Spanish girl; Miss Gerhardt a Dutch girl in peasant costume; Mrs. H. V. Evans a veritable Cleopatra, in violet satin dress on old blue; Richter's portrait of Queen Louise was represented by Mrs. Marie Loughborough Snyder; Miss Dorothy Flynn was Romney's Lady Hamilton, with background painted by Mrs. Van Dune, showing her to be an artist of talent; Mrs. J. A. Woodruff was Gainsborough's Hon. Mrs. Graham; Miss Burbank was the "First American Girl," in a gorgeous Indian costume; "Colonial Girl," Miss Thomas, the new American girl of the Philippines, was taken by Miss Keyes; "The American Girl" by Miss Dorothy Caldwell, in white sweater, skirt and shoes, holding an Army pennant. The fine work of the evening was due in a large measure to the untiring efforts of Capt. F. T. Munson, as stage manager. The music was under the direction of Herman Trutner, jr. The officers of Engineers mess, Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, R. P. Howell, jr., R. S. Thomas, J. N. Hodges, R. G. Powell and J. M. Riley, were hosts at a delightful reception and jolly house warming at their new quarters after the play Friday evening; the guests included one hundred officers and ladies of the post. The rooms were profusely and handsomely decorated and an orchestra furnished diversion for dancing. A course supper was served.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 12, 1910.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Adams, niece of Postmaster Arthur L. Thomas, and Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 29th Inf., will take place on Tuesday, April 5, at St. Paul's Church in Salt Lake City. The wedding will be a large church affair with military aspect, and a large bride party will attend the two young people. Mrs. W. D. Foster, a cousin of the bride, and a well known young matron of the city, will be matron of honor; Miss Annie Adams maid of honor, Miss Marjorie Short bridesmaid, and Miss Dora Thomas flower girl. The wedding will be followed by a reception, and later the bride and groom will leave on a wedding trip before joining the groom's regiment at Fort Porter. The bride, while one of the youngest of the debutantes of Salt Lake, is an extremely popular girl locally, and belongs to one of the best families of the state. She met Mr. Dawson while the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Perry at Fort Porter.

The weather is quite springlike and for several days the band has given a daily concert in the open air, musical events extremely popular with the post people and their friends from town as well. Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline entertained a score of friends at bridge on Thursday last. The rooms were bright with roses. Prizes were won by Mrs. G. E. Stallman, Lieutenant Elliott and Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh. A small and informal hop for the people of the garrison only was given on Friday of last week, in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Upham prior to their departure. A hop supper served in the bachelor officers' quarters followed. Mrs. W. H. Monahan, of Salt Lake, has gone to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to spend some time with her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. E. P. Pilling. Mrs. Meyer, wife of Capt. O. B. Meyer, has been in Salt Lake visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Trimmer for some time, and has left to join her husband in the Philippines. Mrs. Bryan Conrad and her little daughter have gone to California to spend some time with Mrs. Conrad's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theron Geddes, and her sister, Mrs. Dunbar. Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Upham have gone to Los Angeles to spend some time with relatives, before leaving for their new post in the Philippines. John Scott, who has been spending a short time here with Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott, left today for his home in San Francisco, having been delayed in going by the washouts on the Southern Pacific.

Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams has received news of the serious illness of Mrs. Williams, who is with her mother in Eugene, Ore. Gustave A. Wiese, who has been abroad for some months, is expected home the last of the present month. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi are now settled for housekeeping in No. 2, Officers' Row.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., March 10, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray, of Monterey, gave a pretty dinner on Sunday evening to Mrs. and Miss Forbis, Lieutenants Baker and Hobson. Capt. and Mrs. Norman were hosts at a bridge party on Thursday for Major and Mrs. McIver, Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde; the last of their series of informal affairs. The Misses Bowman entertained at bridge Tuesday, and prizes were won by Miss Creary and Dr. Simpson. Captain Pickering and his sister, Miss Pickering, who has a voice of rare quality, went up to San Francisco to attend the Lombardi Opera Company.

The Provisional Company of the 8th Infantry returned on Monday from the equipment testing march, going directly to the target range to test firing with the new pack, which proved a decided improvement. The company received hospitable treatment in all the towns en route.

Almost the whole of the theater-going crowd at the post went to see the musical comedy, "The Alaskan," Tuesday evening. Box parties were given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Dr. and Mrs. Simpson entertained for Miss Jessie Bowman at a Dutch supper and bridge Friday evening.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. R. E. Cummings, 14th Cav., at this post on March 2. On Sunday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland were hosts at a dinner at Hotel Del Monte, at which they entertained Mrs. Merriam, Captain Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Fonda, Captain Creary, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and Miss Hunter.

With the departure of the 14th Cavalry to the Philippines on April 5, the School of Musketry will be without a Cavalry platoon unless another troop is ordered to take their place, and in the event several families will undoubtedly have to double up as officers' quarters are taxed now to their limit. Some of the students of the present class are now occupying quarters with officers of the 8th Infantry in the lower post. Mrs. Casaday and Mrs. Davis were awarded the prizes Thursday afternoon at the Garrison 500 Club. Mrs. Van Wormer was hostess. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Miss Carnegie and Miss Brinkman were at Hotel Del Monte and were visitors in the post Thursday to witness regimental parade. Mrs. W. B. Baker, Mrs. T. W. Brown, Chaplain Lutz, Colonel Mason, Captains Sargent and Creary have been spending the past few days in San Francisco, and returned on Wednesday. Major P. G. Wales's motor car reached the post this week. Lieut. F. H. Kalde is sick in quarters with a rather severe case of rheumatism.

A new model auto machinegun is expected here soon for the use of the School of Musketry.

Mrs. Muhlenberg and her guest, Miss Smith, departed on Monday for San Francisco for a week's visit. Mrs. Hobbey, wife of Lieut. A. H. Hobbey, 80th Inf., who was taken to the hospital last week for treatment, is improving slowly. The members of the hop committee have concluded to do away

## A Delightful Blender

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## Ballardvale Spring Water

The Ballardvale Springs Co., Boston, Mass.

with the informal weekly hops, substituting one formal hop at the end of each month, to make the hops take precedence over all other social affairs.

### PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort McKinley, Me., March 14, 1910.

The basketball season is over and the following results are announced: 37th Co., C.A.C., won 8, lost 0, 1,000 per cent; 154th Co., won 6, lost 2, 750 per cent; 23d Co., won 3, lost 5, 375 per cent; 24th Co., won 3, lost 5, 375 per cent; 90th Co., won 0, lost 8, 0 per cent.

On Monday and Tuesday of this week Major W. W. Reno lectured to the men of this command on vaccination against typhoid fever. It was shown that typhoid fever in time of war is more deadly than bullets, and that in concentration camps it is a veritable scourge. Anti-typhoid vaccination is a new method of preventing or, at least, diminishing the dreaded disease. At the conclusion of the lecture volunteers to be vaccinated were called for, and two hundred and sixty-two men volunteered.

A general court was convened on last Tuesday; Lieutenants Clark and Lemmon, of Fort Leveit, who are members of the court, were accompanied by Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Lemmon, Dr. and Mrs. Van Kirk, and after court adjourned as the guests of Mrs. Reno and Mrs. Clark, the party spent the remainder of the afternoon bowling. Mrs. Reno served delightful refreshments just before the party left. Among those calling on the post Friday afternoon were Col. and Mrs. Zinn, Mrs. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Spaulding, the Misses Fletcher and Crocker, of Portland, and Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, of Fort Leveit. The bachelor officers entertained Capt. and Mrs. Pearce at dinner on Sunday.

The membership contest of the Y.M.C.A. ended to-night in a victory for the Reds. At seven o'clock the winners partook of a banquet furnished by the defeated Blues. An entertainment is given afterward for all who care to attend.

Lieut. Jacob Frank is confined to his quarters, as the result of an injury to his knee, received in indoor baseball practice. Miss Biddle has gone to New York and Washington, where she will visit for several weeks. Last Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Clark entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Barrett, Miss Biddle and Lieutenant Marsh. Another delightful hop concert was enjoyed Friday evening by a large and appreciative audience.

### JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., March 14, 1910.

Mrs. Shipton entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison on Friday afternoon after dress parade. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Usher and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Chatfield and Capt. and Mrs. Merriam.

Major J. A. Shipton has been confined to his quarters with a severe attack of fever. Upon his return to duty he left immediately for Galveston, Texas, to inspect the state Militia. Since his return he has been on detached duty inspecting the Militia of Louisiana.

Mrs. Hanna entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at tea on Friday after dress parade. Capt. and Mrs. Merriam entertained Major and Mrs. Shipton, Major and Mrs. Chatfield, Mr. C. W. Murphy, of New Orleans, and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna at supper Sunday night. Mrs. Usher entertained the ladies of the garrison at bridge on Monday afternoon. Major and Mrs. Shipton entertained Capt. and Mrs. Merriam at dinner Tuesday night.

Major F. G. Mauldin, inspector general, is at Jackson Barracks. He was the guest of Captain Merriam at dinner on Friday evening. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Chatfield were the hosts at breakfast at Madame Begue's. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Shipton, Major Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna and Mr. C. W. Murphy, of New Orleans. On Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Shipton and Major Mauldin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Liebman, of New Orleans, at dinner.

### FORT MISSOULA.

Fort Missoula, Mont., March 8, 1910.

Lieut. C. S. Caffery was the host at a theater party last Monday to see Louis James in "Henry the Eighth." His guests were Major and Mrs. Shattuck, Mrs. Chamberlain, Miss Gagnon, of Missoula, and Lieutenant Philoon. Later the party enjoyed a lunch at the Savoy.

Sergt. Chauncey Wade, Co. K, 2d Inf., left on Monday for Bismarck, N.D., which will be his station while assigned to duty with the Organized Militia of that state.

A discharged teamster, loaded up with bad whiskey, last Saturday entertained the teamsters in the corral with a shotgun until the guard got him and took him to the hospital. He was afterward turned over to the civil authorities, and on Tuesday was held to await the action of the U.S. Grand Jury by Commissioner W. P. Smith at Missoula.

Master Fred S. Chamberlain celebrated his sixth birthday on Wednesday with a party for the little ones of the garrison.

The barracks and officers' quarters are all being kalsomined and painted this week in expectation of the arrival of the 3d Battalion, 14th Inf., in about ten days. The detachment of Co. K, 2d Inf., now garrisoning the post, will return to Fort Assiniboine as soon as relieved by the 14th.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, March 17, 1910.

A number of officers and ladies went to Fort Hancock on the evening of the 16th to be present at a reception given to Col. and Mrs. John V. White and their daughter, Mrs. Peeter. The General Meigs made a special trip for the occasion.

An interesting social event in the enlisted personnel of the garrison was the wedding, on March 10, of Pvt. Gustav Hepper, 29th Inf., post baker, to Miss Marie Theresa Stollar. The ceremony took place in the post chapel at 8:30 and was attended by over 200 persons, including a number of officers of the 29th. After the ceremony the bridal party attended the dance of the Fort Jay Social Club in Corbin Hall, which took on the nature of a wedding reception. The groom furnished refreshments for the evening, and a handsome Morris chair was presented to the newly married couple by the members of the club.

Mr. Philip Allison, of Cornell University, spent a day recently with his parents, Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison. Mr. Allison is on the university fencing team. Major and Mrs. Charles M. Truitt gave a card party of five tables and supper on the evening of Saturday, March 12.



## THE NAVY.

## VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to March 15. Later changes will be found on another page.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.  
The target practice of the Atlantic Fleet will be held on the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Cape of the Chesapeake, instead of at Guantanamo Bay, as was originally intended. It is expected that the fleet will arrive at Hampton Roads about March 30.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Capt. Walter McLean ordered to command.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdoch ordered to command.  
Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CELTIO (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, New York.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
YANTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Pacific Fleet is now holding target practice in Santa Barbara Channel. Upon the completion of target practice the vessels of the fleet will proceed to their respective "home" navy yards for repairs.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.  
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. At San Francisco, Cal.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.  
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At Santa Barbara, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Herbert F. Lopez. Arrived March 11 at Santa Barbara, Cal.  
NAVJO (tender). Lieut. John F. Green. Arrived March 11 at Santa Barbara, Cal.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.  
Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Upon the arrival of the New York the Charleston will proceed to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

## Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Ignor. Cruising in the waters off the Southern Philippines.  
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Emory F. Clement. At Canton, China.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler. At Shanghai, China.  
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Brown. At Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William O. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy O. Smith. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

## In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

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## Tugs.

PISCOTAQUA. Bttn. William Fremgen. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.  
VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier). Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Whitton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed March 1 from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for San Juan, Porto Rico en route to Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 8 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William B. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bttn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Placed out of commission March 12.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At Boca del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DURAND (tug). Comdr. G. W. Laws ordered to command.

ELIQUA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Habana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. H. K. Hines ordered to command.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerf. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

The Galveston will be placed out of commission at Bremerton.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. Arrived March 9 at the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (wooden cruiser) 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Petterson, master. Arrived March 11 at Hampton Roads, Va.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Ensign Anthony J. James. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Placed out of commission March 8.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Boca del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address mail as follows: Navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Sailed March 13 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed March 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Cruising in the Atlantic off the Cape of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Michigan will join the Atlantic Fleet on its return north about April 1.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Edward W. Eberle. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quimby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Joseph Strauss. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the New Orleans, the vessel will proceed to the Asiatic Station.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. In reserve. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne ordered to command. The New York will leave Philadelphia about April 9 for the Asiatic Station, to relieve the Charleston as flagship of the Asiatic Fleet.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush.

At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.

PAIDOCAL, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At Boca del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Bttn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Patapsco will join the Atlantic Fleet for duty as a tender on the return north of the fleet about April 1.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. The Relief has been ordered placed out of service at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I., and will be used as a floating station hospital at that station.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed March 12 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. Arrived March 11 at Piraeus, Greece. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived March 15 at Culebra, West Indies. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. Arrived March 9 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to be placed out of commission.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Boca del Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEUMISEH (tug). Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 10 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCLAS (tug). Lieut. Peter Emory. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESITAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). Arrived March 10 at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WINSLOW (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WYNNBINE, G., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

## Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McO. Luby. Arrived March 14 at Key West, Fla.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.



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## Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Chester Nimitz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CASLINE (tender). 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Harold G. Bowen. At San Pedro, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

## Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. Arrived March 12 at San Pedro, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Pedro, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightie. At San Pedro, Cal.

## Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.

BOWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.

GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

HARRY (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurence N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboots: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Oraven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

## Reserve Submarine Divisions.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Outfish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

The old cruiser Albatross is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla at Charleston.

## Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal. from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

## Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy. The Severn will then be assigned to duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F, N.Y. city.

## TUGS.

Acomaco, Pensacola, Fla.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.

Alice, Norfolk, Va.

Apache, New York.

Chickaw, Newport, R.I.

Choctaw, Washington, D.C.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va.

Iroquois, at Mare Island.

Iwana, Boston, Mass.

Massasoit, Key West, Fla.

Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.

Narkeeta, New York.

Navajo, Mare Island, Cal.

Patapeco, Portsmouth, N.H.

Patuxent, Atlantic Fleet.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.

Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Potomac, Atlantic Fleet.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite, P.I.

Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Sotomoyo, Bremerton, Wash.

Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Traffic, New York.

Triton, Washington, D.C.

Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.

Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

Abarenda, at Norfolk.

Aileen, at New York.

Ajax, at Portsmouth, N.H.

Alabama, at New York.

Alert, at Mare Island, Cal.

Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.

Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.

Baltimore, at New York.

Bennington, at Mare Island.

Boston, at Puget Sound.

Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.

Cheyenne, at Mare Island.

Cincinnati, at Mare Island.

Constitution, at Boston.

Columbia, at Philadelphia.

Concord, at Bremerton.

Decatur, at Olongapo.

Delaware, at Norfolk, Va.

DeLong, at Boston, Mass.

Denver, at Mare Island, Cal.

Detroit, at Boston.

Eagle, at Norfolk.

Elcano, at Cavite.

Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.

General Alava, at Cavite.

Gwin, at Newport.

# ECZEMA KILLED SLEEP

"I suffered with eczema for one year. First of all there were small white pimples on my left hand and I had to scratch until the blood came. Then they would puff up and water would run out. Wherever this water would run there would be more pimples, until my whole left hand was a mass of sores. Then my other hand became affected, and they were like pieces of raw meat. Then it came on my face, neck and under my right arm, so that I was unable to raise my arm for two weeks. It became so bad that I was obliged to give up work. About four months ago I started to doctor, and the doctor told me it was eczema. So he told me to get — ointment and soap. I used them for a month and they didn't do me one bit of good, so I tried another doctor. He gave me three different kinds of medicines, but did not help me. I was unable to sleep at night, and I gave up all hope until I decided to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent and I am cured. Miss Nora Shultz, 243 N. Third St., Reading, Pa., Jan. 4 and 7, 1909."

San Francisco, at Norfolk.

Siren, at Norfolk.

Sillette, at Newport.

Talbot, at Newport.

Tallahassee, at Norfolk.

Terror, at Philadelphia.

Wheeling, at Puget Sound.

Yankee, at New Bedford.

## VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Granite State, New York city.

Dorothy, Cleveland, Ohio. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Hantrose, at St. Louis.

Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore.

Madison, New Haven, Conn. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La.

Onondaga, Washington, D.C. Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J. Stranger, New Orleans, La.

San Antonio, Washington, D.C. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanford, Rochester, N.Y. Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Wasp, New York city.

## Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C. (converted cruiser).

# THE ARMY.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue on pages 830 and 831.

## STATIONS OF TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES.

The following are the stations of troops in the Philippines according to the latest official records available, Jan. 20, 1910. It should be understood, however, that these stations furnish no guide for mail matter, which should in all cases be addressed to Manila, P.I., as usual:

Second Battalion of Engineers: E, Fort Santiago, Manila; H, Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Signal Corps: F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila; L, Iloilo, Panay.

Hospital Corps: D, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Second Cavalry: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, and D, Augur Barracks, Jolo; F, G, H, Torrey Barracks, Mindanao; I, K, L and M, Camp Overton, Mindanao; Companies A and E, United States.

Twelfth Cavalry: Entire regiment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Thirteenth Cavalry, Camp McGrath, Batangas.

Fourteenth Cavalry: Headquarters, A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and K, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; D, L and M, United States.

Second Field Artillery (Mountain): Headquarters, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; D, Camp Keithley, Mindanao; E, F, Augur Barracks, Jolo.

Fifth Field Artillery (Light): A, B, C, Fort McKinley, Rizal.

Coast Artillery Corps: 35th, 51st, 54th, 55th, Fort Mills, Corregidor; 50th, 146th, Fort Wint, Grande Island.

Third Infantry: Headquarters, I, K, L, M, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Augur Barracks, Jolo.

Fourth Infantry: Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Camp Jossman, Guimaras; B and M, Iloilo, Panay.

Seventh Infantry: Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; A, B, C, D, Camp Eldridge, Laguna.

Twelfth Infantry: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; K, Camp John Hay, Benguet.

Fourteenth Infantry: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, Camp Bumpus, Leyte; E, F, G, H, Camp Downes, Leyte; I, K, L, M, Warwick Barracks, Cebu.

Philippine Scouts: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Cuartel de Espana, Manila.

Twenty-first Infantry: Headquarters, C, D, E, F, G, H, L and M, Camp Keithley, Mindanao; A and B, Marahui, Mindanao; I and K, Dalama, Mindanao.

Twenty-third Infantry: Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; B, Davao, Mindanao; M, Torrey Barracks, Mindanao.

Philippine Scouts: Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Camp Vicars, Mindanao; 2d Battalion, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite; 3d Battalion, Camp Avery, Corregidor; 4th Battalion, Regan Barracks, Albay; 5th Battalion, Cotabato, Mindanao; 6th Battalion, Camp Hayt, Samar; 7th Battalion, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; 8th Battalion, Camp James, Leyte; 9th Battalion, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas; 10th Battalion, Camp Connell, Samar; 11th Battalion, Camp Connell, Samar.

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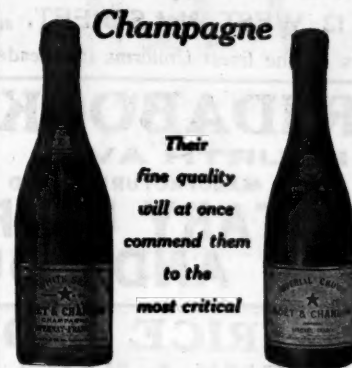
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was the reaction from the temporary exhilaration of the stimulant. A patrolman of St. Joseph, Mo., who was formerly an Indian fighter, is quoted by the Kansas City Star as telling how the soldiers used to keep their feet warm by pouring whiskey in their boots. "We were escorting a wagon train across the snow," said the patrolman, "when it was thirty degrees below zero. Of course, we were fixed for it. The quartermaster issued us rations, including whiskey. I was astonished to see the lieutenant in command pull out his boot strap and dump half a bottle of whiskey in one boot and the remainder in the other. He said it kept his feet warm, and I tried it. The other man on our wagon drank his and we started. That night my feet were perfectly dry and warm. The soldier who drank his portion suffered from frozen feet and had to be sent back to Fort Snelling before the winter was over."

The board of trustees of the New York Public Library has accepted a gift of six large volumes of clippings relating to the Hudson-Fulton celebration, and passed a resolution thanking Henry Romeike, Inc., the donors, for what they termed a most useful addition to the library's collection. The volumes are each eleven by fourteen inches, bound in morocco and cloth, finished in the colors of the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The 20,000 clippings they contain are from over two thousand newspapers and magazines of New York city and state, the notices from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL having a prominent position; the entire United States and Canada and from the principal publications of every European capital. They are arranged in chronological order. Dr. John S. Billings, Med. Dept., U.S.A., retired, and director of the New York Library, stated that it is now generally recognized that the most complete and accurate historical record of any great event is found in an extensive collection of clippings relating to it, and that the Navy Department's record of the world's cruise of the Battleship Fleet consists of three large volumes of clippings, also collected and arranged by Henry Romeike, Inc.

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### MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA ON THE NILE.

The daughter of one of General Sherman's staff had the pleasure of hearing the girls of a school at Luxor, Egypt, sing during their graduating exercises a "Song for Palm Drill" to the tune "Marching Through Georgia." Thus does a touch of human sentiment make all the world kin. The first verse was:

Gracefully the palm trees rise above the other trees,  
Gracefully they wave their slender branches in the breeze,  
Making gentle music, like the whisper of the seas,  
All through the land of Egypt.

Chorus—Hurrah, hurrah, we sing the graceful palm,  
Hurrah, hurrah, we raise to it our psalm,  
Let them join the chorus from the Delta to Assouan,  
All through the land of Egypt.

### IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

First Officer: "Our troops will give a good account of themselves."  
Second Officer: "I dare say, but will anybody believe it?"—Brooklyn Life.

We commend the following description of the old frontier practice of using whiskey as foot-warmers to soldiers that may be sent to Alaska or to garrison the North Pole, and also to our anti-canteen friends, who will doubtless call the boot leg the best place for the liquor. The ignorance of intelligent persons in northern climates respecting the warming effects of liquor when taken internally is surprising. In the Northwest it used to be a common thing for some Scandinavian farmers before starting from town for home in the late afternoon in ox-drawn sleighs to drink off a glass of pure alcohol. If the weather was very cold sometimes they would be found frozen by the roadside or in their sleighs, so depressing

In the course of a lecture on "Waves in Water," delivered before a meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Vaughan Cornish, the English traveler and scientist, said he had endeavored for many years to obtain exact observations of the actual size attained by waves. In Lake Geneva his observations showed that the extreme height to which the waves attained was nine feet, the length of the lake being forty-six statute miles; on Lake Superior waves as high as twenty-two and a half feet had been measured with a wave length of 300 feet, though on large enclosed seas, like the Mediterranean, or the still larger semi-enclosed China Sea, it was not found that the increase in the size of the waves went on so rapidly, though they were a little larger. In the Atlantic Ocean waves about forty-two feet in height frequently occurred during strong gales in any positions not less than 600 nautical miles from the windward shore. The statements about waves eighty feet or one hundred feet high encountered by the modern Atlantic liners had regard to the altitude of large masses of broken water as they flew aft from the concussion of the vessel's bow with a head sea.

The attempt of the Wright brothers to protect their aeroplane patents from infringement suggests a form of air monopoly that reminds the student of the days of early steamboating in the United States of the efforts of the steamboat company of Livingston and Fulton to obtain a monopoly of running steam vessels on the Hudson River. In the Albany Daily Advertiser of March 1, 1825, appears the report, which is reproduced in the Nautical Gazette, of a decision the day before in the Court of Errors, freeing the river for commerce by sus-

taining the chancellor's decision. In 1811 several boats which had run on the river in defiance were adjudged confiscated to the monopolists. Chancellor Sanford finally decided at Albany that the grant of the monopoly operated only on boats plying within the state. Then the opposition had their vessels stop at Jersey City, thus making it a case of interstate traffic. On this technicality the monopoly was overthrown, but not unanimously by any means, the vote in the Court of Errors being twenty-two to sustain the decision of the chancellor and nine to reverse it. Thus by an evasion of the law the great river was thrown open to commerce.

When the square at Abu Klea was penetrated by the Dervishes one of them attempted to spear a gunner who was in the act of ramming home a charge. The Briton brained the Soudanese, but the rammer head split on the man's hard skull. Next day the gunner was sent for. Mistaking the reason, and knowing from experience that soldiers are charged for government property which they break, he led off: "Please, sir, I'm very sorry I broke the rammer, but I never thought the nigger's head could be so hard. I'll pay for the rammer so as to hear no more of the case."—United Service Gazette.

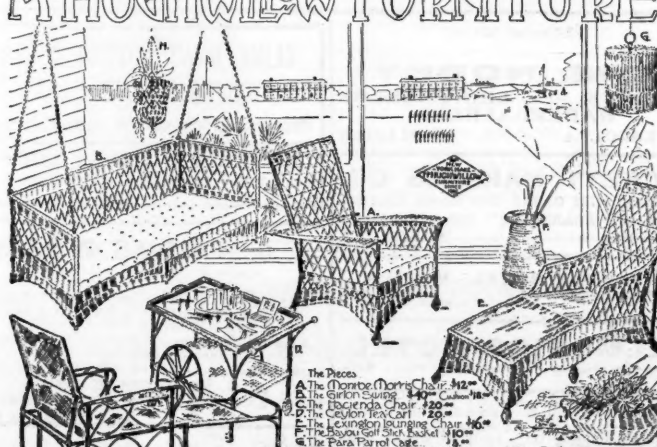
How "almost by pressing a button," the standing army of the German empire, comprising in round numbers 616,000 men and 110,000 horses, may be transformed, with the addition of the first reserves, into an immense fighting machine of over one million men, and placed in position at any of the frontiers of the country, ready for battle, is the theme of a timely and authoritative narrative in the April Century, told by George von Skal, under the title "If Germany Were Called to War."

Keeping It Dark.—A company of M.I. were parading for a night attack in Middleburg, C.C., South Africa, one very dark night, when a sergeant addressed his section as follows: Now, pay attention, No. 2 sction. To-night we are going to do a night attack; there'll be no talking or smoking; if there are any orders to be passed down, I will just tip yez the wink!"—From The Regiment.

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